Part. A

Gujranwala District Gazetteer.

Edn, 1883-1884.

PREFACE

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer*, compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A. of Chap. V. (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI. (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; and Section A. of Chap. III. (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon Major Nisbet's Settlement Report of the district.

The report in question was written in 1868, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, affords very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But when the district again comes under settlement, a second and

more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Major Nisbet and Messrs. Bulman and Trafford. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though completely compiled by the Editor, has been passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT—*continued.*

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

Section A.—Statistical—

Section B.—Social and Religious Life—

Section C.—Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families—

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE—*continued*.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.—*continued.*

PAGE

Section B.—Land and Land Revenue—*continued.*

CHAPTER VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Table No. I, showing LEADING STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5
Details.	District.	*Detail of Tahsils.*		
		Gujránwála.	Wazírábád.	Háfizábád.
Total square miles (1881)	2,587	770	455	1,362
Cultivated square miles (1878)	956	413	229	314
Culturable square miles (1878)	1,090	122	113	855
Irrigated square miles (1878)	606	259	159	188
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	912	384	226	302
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882)	26·6	26·6	23·7	19·3
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881)	1,196	447	252	497
Total population (1881)	616,892	250,720	169,568	196,604
Rural population (1881)	544,898	219,128	137,500	188,270
Urban population (1881)	71,994	31,592	32,068	8,334
Total population per square mile (1881)	238	326	373	144
Rural population per square mile (1881)	211	285	302	138
Hindus (1881)	127,322	66,343	29,654	31,325
Sikhs (1881)	36,159	20,644	4,610	10,905
Jains (1881)	577	530	47	...
Musalmans (1881)	452,640	163,061	135,211	154,368
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)*	492,303	165,284	163,959	163,060
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881)†	659,637	...	...	...

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

General description.

The Gújránwála district is the north-westernmost of the three districts of the Lahore division, and lies between north latitude 31°32′ and 32°33′, and east longitude 73°12′ and 74°28′. Its shape is, roughly speaking, that of a parallelogram. It consists of an extensive and slightly elevated plain, with but little diversity of level, situated in the upper centre of the Rechna Doáb. The whole length of its north-western boundary is washed by the river Chenáb which divides it from the districts of Gújrát and Shahpúr; on the north-east it is bounded by the district of Siálkot; on the south it adjoins the Sharakpúr *tahsíl* of the Lahore district; and on the south-west, the *bár* tracts of Jhang and Montgomery. Its average breadth is 65 and its greatest 79 miles, and its mean length, following the line of the Grand Trunk Road, about 40 miles. It is divided into three *tahsíls*, of which that of Háfizábad includes all the south-western half of the district. Of the north-eastern half the northern portion constitutes the *tahsíl* of Wazírábad, and the southern portion that of Gújránwála. These *tahsíls* are further divided into *parganahs*, as follows:—*Gújránwála*—Gújránwála, Nokhar, Kámoke, and Naushahra; *Wazírábad*—Wazírábad and Rám Nagar; *Háfizábad*—Háfizábad, Vaníki, Pindi Bhattián, Sukheke, and Shekhúpura. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsíls* into which it is divided are given in Table No. 1. on the opposite page. The district contains two towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows:—Gújránwála, 22,884; Wazírábad, 16,462. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Gújránwála on the Punjáb Northern State Railway and Grand Trunk Road. Gújránwála stands 18th in order of area and 16th in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 2·43 per cent. of the total area, 3·27 per cent. of the total population, and 2·95 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea, of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Town.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Gujranwala ..	32°10′	74° 14′	800*
Wazirabad ..	32°27′	74° 10′	820*
Hafizabad ..	32° 4′	73° 43′	800*

* Approximate.

Physical features.

The district occupies the portion of the Rechna Doáb intermediate between the fertile district of Siálkot and the desert plains of Jhang; and within its limits the country passes through the

Chapter I.
Descriptive.
Physical features.

various gradations by which, step by step, the rich soil of the sub-montane region merges into a waterless and therefore sterile plain. On the northern frontier, washed throughout by the Chenáb, a fringe of low land, mostly composed of a fresh alluvial deposit, runs from end to end of the district, ranging from two to six miles in width, bounded on the north by the present river bed, and ending towards the south in a well-defined bank, from the summit of which the level of the country stretches practically unbroken from side to side of the district. For a distance averaging some ten miles southwards from its bed the influence of the river still makes itself felt in the comparatively high level of water in the wells; but beyond this limit lies the central zone of the Doáb, dependent for a precarious fertility upon the scanty local rain-fall. Upon the eastern border towards Siálkot, and for a distance of some 25 miles westwards, is a belt of country fully equal in productive power to the portions of Siálkot most distant from the hills. Here the soil is good, and water near the surface and easily accessible; the population is comparatively dense, and the peasantry industrious; "a fine tract, in short," as it has been described, "with the natural resources fairly developed, and only "requiring care and capital to be converted into a richly fertile "country." Gradually, with increasing distance from the hills, the depth of water below the surface becomes greater. The soil, though still intrinsically good, is harder and more unyielding, and demands, in order to produce a crop, more copious irrigation—a demand which it becomes simultaneously more and more difficult to meet. The villages become rarer and the population less dense, until at 30 miles from the Siálkot border, the veritable *bár* is reached; a country producing a rich crop of grass during the rainy season, and dotted with stunted trees, but otherwise utterly unproductive. The worst is reached to the south of a line approximately marked by the road from Lahore to Shahpúr, which passes in this district the towns of Shekhúpura, Khángáh-i-masrúr, commonly called Khángáh Dográn, and Pindi Bhattián. By the time this line is reached, the country has merged into the desolation which beyond the border of the district is continued in the plains of Jhang. Even here, however, the soil is potentially good, and the greater part of it with irrigation would be abundantly productive, as is testified by the luxuriant growth of grass which springs up after a season of even moderate rain.

It remains to mention one more tract—the south-eastern corner of the district, where 19 villages enjoy irrigation from the Deg. This is, perhaps, the most fertile portion of the district. It lies low, and benefits to the full by the inundations, for which the stream is famous in the districts of Siálkot and Lahore. From the foregoing description, it will be seen that there are four main natural divisions into which the area of the district may be mapped out :—

(1) The alluvial lowlands of the Chenáb.
(2) That portion of the elevated central table-land lying to the north and east, in which irrigation is available.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Physical features.

(3) The *bár* or remainder of the central plateau.

(4) The valley of the Deg.

Land in any way influenced by the river is known as *hithár*, in distinction from the *utár* which comprises the central and high-lying portions of the district. *Hithár* is sub-divided into *bet*, or land subject to inundation and *dháya*, or land beyond the reach of inundation. *Utár* is known as *bár* upon the Jhang side, as *nakka* in the intermediate strip, and as *bángar*, *charkhari*, &c., on the Siálkot side of the district.

The *des* and the *bár*.

Thus the district may be divided into two distinct portions—one the cultivated portion or *des*, and the other the grazing tract or *bár*. The former comprises the *parganahs* of Gújránwála, Rámnagar and Sháhdarah, with a portion of the Háfizábad and Shekhúpura *parganahs*, in short all the land lying to the north, with fringes of cultivation from five to ten miles in length on the banks of the rivers to the south. The latter contains that large uncultivated tract which runs right athwart the Doáb and down its centre. In their general aspect, productions, and capabilities, these tracts differ greatly, as well as in the character and habits of the inhabitants. In the *des* we find agriculturists of settled habits, with rights and property in the soil, and deriving their chief support from their cultivation; whilst the people of the *bár* are graziers, leading a nomad life, possessing little or no landed property, and subsisting more on the profits derived from their cattle than their land. In the former we find the soil good, water near the surface, wells numerous, cultivation superior, agriculture thriving, proprietors fairly industrious, villages large, and population dense; in short, a fine tract, with the natural resources fairly developed, and only requiring care and capital to be converted into a richly fertile and high revenue-paying country; whilst in the latter, the soil, though good, is hard and unyielding, requiring much irrigation to be rendered productive, the water very far from the surface, so that wells cannot be sunk without considerable expense, the wells few, the cultivation inferior, the villages small, and the population scanty.

The *bár*.

The *bár* may be described as a flat, level tract covered with rich grass and thickly dotted over with bush jungle, consisting chiefly of the *jand*, the *van* or *pilu*, and *farásh* trees. The face of the country is sprinkled over with low jungle. The trees are small and stunted, and do not grow close together. The brushwood also is clustered into separate clumps. The ground is covered with thick, strong, high grass, excellent fodder for cattle. The soil is flat, even, consistent, and rich. It is by no means uncommon to meet with extensive swamps, and, when there has been enough rain, with patches of lowland called *kohi* growing a species of grass known as *panni* much prized by the graziers for their cattle. After favourable rains, water is found in these swamps for many months, and they always serve as a last refuge for the cattle in years of drought. In the upper part of the *bár*, adjoining the *des*, we find villages scattered here and there, distant two or three miles from each other, with wells and cultivated lands; but as we proceed southward, the number of villages diminishes greatly, and very

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

The *bár*.

few are to be found south of the Lahore and Shahpúr road, the whole tract being one wide expanse of jungle. It is reported that this tract was densely populated and highly cultivated some centuries ago, before and during Akbar's reign, and up to the time of Aurangzeb, when the saying is "that there was a well to every 12 acres of land"; since then it has gradually declined, and was nearly depopulated in the troublesome times that followed after. Traces of this former prosperity are to be everywhere met with in the shape of old mounds, broken down wells, and dilapidated village sites.

Resources.

The general resources of this district may be thus classified—agricultural produce from the *des;* and the spontaneous products as wood, grass, &c., together with the profits derivable from grazing and milch kine, from the *bár*. Of recent years, and especially round Gújránwála itself, trade in grain and seeds has begun to thrive; but the district is mainly dependent on its village bankers who advance money at exorbitant rates of interest to the cultivators receiving in return the produce of their labour.

Dependent upon rain.

The resources of this tract are mainly dependent on water, *i.e.* irrigation natural or artificial; land is useless without it. Th effect of a really good rainy season is quite marvellous—the aspec of the country is entirely changed. In the *des* the amount o cultivated land on each well is nearly doubled, whilst in the *bá* many thousands of acres of *báráni* land are brought under cultiva tion, and the country covered with rich grass, affording firstrat pasturage for cattle. Notwithstanding that the district is essen tially one artificially irrigated, still there is none in the Punjá whose resources and productive powers are more dependent on th regular supply of the periodical rains. In an unfavourable seaso numberless wells are deserted; the *báráni* land remains uncultivated the pasturage land of the *bár* fails; the cattle die by hundreds and great scarcity prevails. In the *des*, and especially toward the north, the cultivation is superior, wells are good, the soil i well manured and irrigated, and the produce proportionally fine consequently, by artificial means a good crop is produced, thoug perhaps at considerable cost. In the south, however, and towarc the *bár*, artificial means are much less used, whilst if the rain prove favourable, a first-rate crop is grown at but little expens The difference, therefore, between these two tracts is, that in th one the return is certain, but the expense great; in the othe the return uncertain, but the expense trifling.

Inhabitants.

The prevailing castes are Ját, both Hindú and Musalmán sub-divided into numberless clans. In addition to them, man Labánas and Ráins are to be met with in the river villages o the banks of the Rávi. Rájpúts are not in considerable numbers the majority are to be found in the north of *parganah* Shal darah—they are all Musalmáns; Khatrís and Bráhmans are n very often met with as cultivators, except in the large town As a general rule, in the *des*, the industrious classes may be sa to prevail; with the exception of a few of the Ráins, Labán and Hindú Játs, the people cannot be termed first-rate cult vators; neither on the other hand, with the exception of son

of the Rájpúts, do they merit the designation of idle. In the *bár*, however, the character of the people as agriculturists does not stand high : they are generally lazy, idle, and too much addicted to thieving and cattle-lifting to follow with patience any more peaceable or less exciting pursuit.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Inhabitants.

The Chenáb.

The Chenáb, which forms the northern boundary of the district, traverses a wide sandy bed, the limits of which undergo annual modification from the action of the floods upon the low alluvial tract by which it is fringed on either side. Upon the Gújránwála side this alluvial strip ranges from two to six miles in breadth, and is bounded towards the south by the high bank of the central upland already described. Within the last seven years the course of the river has changed greatly. In the rains the river runs between two high banks, full from side to side from one to four miles in width and from 10 to 30 feet deep. In the cold weather the river breaks up into two or more streams with banks of sand between them.

In its action upon this district the river has comparatively little immediate influence as a fertilizing agency. It has displayed of late years a tendency to encroach upon the Gújrát bank, leaving upon the southern bank a deposit mainly composed of sand, and of inferior agricultural capacity. Still a considerable number of villages do benefit by direct irrigation from the river, or by moisture derived from its vicinity. Many villages, too, enjoy an easy and effective means of irrigation by means of *jhallárs* or Persian wheels upon the high river bank working into unlined wells filled by channels from the river ; and generally, for a distance of about ten miles inland, the level of water in the wells is maintained within an accessible distance below the surface by percolation from the river bed. At intervals, especially in the lower portion of its course, opposite the Háfizábad *tahsíl*, islands (*belas*) are formed in the river bed, which are much valued for grazing, cattle from the *bár* being brought down to graze upon them in large numbers, much to the profit of the river villages to whom the *belas* belong. The river is navigable throughout, and country boats, constructed at Wazírábad, Rámnagar, Maláhnwála, and other places, and distinguishable by a shape and ornamentation peculiar to the Chenáb, carry a considerable trade between the marts of this district and those of Multán and Sakkar.

The Deg.

The Deg (for a further account of which see *Gazetteer* of Siálkot) traverses for a few miles the extreme south-east corner of the district, entering it from Siálkot, and passing onwards into the district of Lahore. Its floods are most fertilizing in their action depositing a rich loam upon the country which they inundate, and rendering it highly productive. Nineteen villages, in all, benefit by irrigation from its waters, in most of which abundance of excellent rice is grown. After the cessation of the rains, the volume of the stream is much reduced, and it is often nearly dry; still the villages in its vicinity enjoy, all the year round, great facilities of irrigation from wells and *jhallárs*, water being always near the surface. This stream is called Bágh Bacha in the Lahore district. The natives have a curious tradition, that about the year

Chapter I.
Descriptive.
The Deg.

1898* the Deg river is to become a large stream and to eclipse in sanctity the Ganges. Their anticipations may be partially realized if ever the suggestions, first made by Mr. Morris, to bring water from the Rávi into the Deg, so as to keep the latter fairly full all the year round, are carried out. The Deg villages in this district are peopled by a peculiar caste, the Labánas, a tribe chiefly Hindú, said to have come from Oudh in the reign of Muhammad Shah. Their land was given them by Mahárája Ranjít Singh at a nominal rent, on their undertaking to cultivate it, each cultivator becoming proprietor of the waste land he broke up and cultivated. They are hard-working and industrious, and enjoy many advantages from the facilities of traffic offered by the accessible markets of Lahore and Amritsar. The Deg is crossed by no ferries or bridges, nor is it at any season navigable by boats.

Minor streams: lines of drainage.

Several streams, or rather courses containing water during the rainy months, traverse portions of the district, affording a fitful means of irrigation to the villages through which they pass, and serving as channels for the collection of the surface drainage of the country. The most important of these are as follows:—The Khot, an affluent of the Deg, deriving its water supply from the Aik, from which it branches off at Babkanwála in the Siálkot district. It passes by Eminábad, filling several large ponds † or *jhíls,* and finally, passing beyond the boundary of the district, joins the Deg in the district of Lahore. The Aik enters this district from that of Siálkot about five miles to the east of the town of Wazírábad, and is locally known as the Narowána *nala*. Shortly after entering the district it forms two branches, one of which, passing into the lowlands of the Chenáb, joins the Palkú *nala* (see below); the other ‡ preserves a course about due south-west as far as the centre of the district, and then again separates into two branches near the village of Dhakawála. One branch, now dry, but probably the original course of the stream, is continued towards the south-west, and passing the site of Asarúr (Táki), crosses the border of the district into that of Jhang, where traces of its bed are found for 32 miles from the boundary of the two districts. The other branch, which is probably artificial, and is said to have been dug by Prince Dára Shikoh in order to supply water to a tank at Shekúpura passes due south in the direction of that town, under the name of the Khilri *nala*, and finally loses itself near the tank which it was intended originally to supply.§ The channel contains water only during the rains, but excellent rice crops are grown on its banks, and several highly valued ponds (*chambs*) are supplied by it in the villages of Aráyanwála, Mahádpúr, and Kot Sháh Muhammad. The Palkú enters the district from Siálkot, below the high bank of the Chenáb, and passing immediately to the north of Wazírábad

The Khot. *The Aik.* *The Palkú.*

---

* *Sambat* 1955.

† At the villages of Abdál, Piru Chak, Ferozwala and others.

‡ Locally known as the Nandanwáli *nala*, the same name as that of Nannánwa, by which its dry bed is known in Jhang.

§ The tank of Harán Munára.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Minor streams : Lines of drainage.

finally loses itself in the Chenáb about eight miles to the west of that town. It is but little used for irrigation, but is valuable as an important source of supply to the town of Wazírábad, and elsewhere for the purpose of watering cattle. Several water-mills also, for grinding corn, are turned by it. The Vagh *nala* is formed by surface drainage collected in a low-lying tract some six miles to the south of Rámnagar. The villages of Rámki, Márh, Báshi, Sawánpura, Jhamb, Síre, Mehdiábad and Chak Bhatti, near which place it joins the Chenáb, benefit by irrigation from it. The Suknen *nala* is merely a branch of the Chenáb, flowing through a portion of the lowlands of that river a few miles to the west of Rámnagar. The villages of Kot Salem, Págh Bahri, Kot Mían Khán, Alá-ud-dín-ki, Kot Ján Muhammad, Kak Shál and Jago, benefit by irrigation from it. Nala Nakáin is the dry bed of a cut constructed by Ráni Nakáyan, or Ráj Kauran, second wife of Ranjít Singh, by which water was drawn from the Deg past Shekhápura, and as far as Bhikki, eight miles to the south-west of that town. It has now been dry for several years.

The Vagh.

The Suknen.

Nala Nakáin.

Ponds. Marshes.

In many parts of the district, especially in the Wazírábad and Gújránwála *tahsíls*, there occur ponds or marshes, known as *chambs*, which are formed either by surface drainage from high grounds accumulating naturally in hollows during the rainy season, or by water artificially conducted into them for the purpose of storage by ducts from the *nalas* already mentioned. Water thus collected is widely used for purposes of irrigation, the people taking no small pains to utilize the supply to the utmost. The following villages are mentioned as enjoying special advantages for irrigation of this kind :—*In Gújránwála tahsíl*—Arúp, Trigrí, Harlanwáli, Qilá, Desu Singh, Miráliwála, Khoasre, Ferozwála, Botala Sharm Singh, Chak Hindu, Chhichhariálí (Jhandiála-Bághwála), Wanyewála, Chak Khizri, Pero Chak, Naushera, and Rutáli Kalán. *In Wazírábad tahsíl*—Jioki, Nidála, Wazírki, Sháh Rahmán, Jhámwála, Kaler, and Jandiálá Dhábwála. These small streams and *chambs* have been more particularly noticed because, though the water in them is dry or nearly so for more than half the year, they are valuable means of irrigation ; and the good they do in fertilizing their lands is fully appreciated by the people, who have before them the constant and yearly recurring dread of an inadequate supply of rain, and are therefore jealous of every drop of water which they can bring to their thirsty fields. It is not possible to state with accuracy the area under pond irrigation, as it must of course vary with the abundance or otherwise of the annual rains ; but it is certain that not less than 4,000 acres are irrigated solely in this way.

Temperature and climate.

Table No. III. shows in tenths of an inch the total rain-fall registered at each of the rain gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rain-fall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA., and IIIB. The

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63 ..	293
1863-64 ..	260
1864-65 ..	284
1865-66 ..	251

Chapter I.
—
Descriptive.

Temperature and climate.

rains in the district are usually seasonable, and, except in the bár tracts, plentiful. The average fall is above 24 inches for the whole district. At the end of December and beginning of January there is almost always rain, and though the effect of such showers is quite local, a fall at that time is highly valued, as on it depends the prospects of the *rabi* harvest. Severe hail-storms are not uncommon in the district, and certain villages—Tamboli, Shérgarh, Manés and Kámoki—suffer remarkably in this way. Such storms are much dreaded, as the damage done is not confined to the crops, for frequently large numbers of cattle are killed.

Though the variation of temperature, as shown in the margin, is very great, from the excessive heat of the months from April to September to the severe cold of December and January, yet the change of season is gradual, and the district enjoys a healthy reputation. The extremes of climate are greatest in the bár tract where the fall of rain is scanty, and the heat in the summer months is excessive; the residents, however, of that part are an exceptionally strong and healthy race, but to strangers and Hindustánís the temperature is most trying, and its effects on them very painful; ophthalmia, blindness, and severe cutaneous disorders being common among them from exposure to the glaring sun and extraordinary heat.

Table of Temperature.

Months.	1866.			1867.		
	Maximum in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Mean of all observations.	Maximum in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Mean of all observations.
January ..	65	40	52	77	30	53
February ..	70	41	55	82	36	59
March ..	87	52	70	94	43	68
April ..	102	48	75	102	55	78
May ..	114	69	91	113	60	86
June ..	120	73	96	120	70	95
July ..	113	72	93	114	72	93
August ..	100	69	84	107	70	88
September ..	103	59	81	104	58	81
October ..	99	51	75	101	48	74
November ..	90	39	64	92	37	65
December ..	79	31	55	71	20	51

Disease.

Fever, but not of a virulent type, is prevalent everywhere after the rains; especially in the lowlands of the Chenáb, and to a less degree in those of the Deg. The town of Wazírábad enjoys an unenviable notoriety in this respect, and the cantonments there had to be abandoned in 1850 on account of the prevalence of and mortality from intermittent fevers; the highlands of the district, however, are exceptionally healthy, ophthalmia, already alluded to, being the principal affliction to which the inhabitants are subject. Tables Nos. XI., XIA., XIB. and XLIV., give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death-rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Section A of Chapter III. for the general population, and in Chapter VI., under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII., shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers, as ascertained at the census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 187

Trees.

The district is not rich in timber trees. Scattered specimens of the kinds common to the Punjáb plains are to be found in many parts of it.

In the wilder portions of the district, and especially in the *bár* of the Háfizábad *tahsíl*, is a scattered growth of *jand* (prosopis spicigera), *karír* (capparis aphylla), *farásh* (tamarix orientalis), and *van* or *pílú* (salvadora oloeides), and trees called *malleh* and *ber*, and groups of *kíkar* here and there nearer the villages. The *jand* has a bi-pinnate leaf and thorns, the *van* a smooth leaf, and the *karír* no leaf at all, but thorns. All bear berries which are edible; but the *karír* fruit is very astringent. The *jand* timber is good for nothing but fuel. *Van* timber is used for beams and the water-channels of wells. The *karír* wood is used for the smaller rafters. Cattle, goats and camels graze on all of these. There are other bushy shrubs which can only be used for firewood. A total area of 148,474 acres was demarcated at the time of Mr. Morris' settlement, and appropriated to form Government preserves (*rakhs*). There are now 50 *rakhs* in this district, *viz*., 42 *rakhs* in Hafizabad *tahsíl*; 5 *rakhs* in Gújránwála *tahsíl*; 3 *rakhs* in Wazírabad *tahsíl*. Of these, *rakh* Kikranwálí in Gújránwala *tahsíl* contains chiefly *kíkar* trees, and *rakh chhachhrá* in the same *tahsíl* contains chiefly *chhichhru*. Both these *rakhs* are reserved for the grazing of the town cattle. *Rakhs* Burj Hasan and Burj Gahná in Háfizabad *tahsíl*, and *rakhs* Thattá, Fakrullá and Santpura in Wazírabad *tahsíl* contain chiefly *shísham* trees. The rest have *jand*, *karír*, and *van*.

Fauna and sport.

Black-buck (antelope) are to be found in all parts of the district, except the Wazírábad and Bhattián *parganahs*; and ravine deer (gazelle) are found in several parts of the south *bár* country. In the land under the railway department at Mauza Harípúr and Wazírábad, and in Belá Santpura, pig are found in great numbers, especially in the dense jungle near the river bank; and in the rains pig are common in the Háfizábad *tahsíl rakhs*. There are said to be hog-deer and *nilgai* in the *bár*. Wolves are common everywhere, except in the richly cultivated parts of the Gújránwála and Wazírábad *tahsíls*. There are hares and jackals in abundance. Black partridge are scarce: they have been shot down by shooting parties from Lahore. Grey partridges are universal. In the winter numerous packs of the larger sandgrouse visit the country round Shekhúpura and the large *kallar* plain between Háfizábad and Ramnagar. The smaller sandgrouse are found in numbers in the *bár*. The *houbara* (called *obara*) is found round Shekhúpura, Vaníki and Jelálpúr. *Kunj* herons, geese and ducks are common all over the district on the Chenáb, and wherever there are ponds or swamps. There are no snipe. Fish are abundant in the river. Within the last five years Rs. 108 were paid for the destruction of thirty-five wolves In 1879 eighty-six snakes were killed.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Punjáb in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch

Chapter I.
Descriptive.
Geology.

of the geology of the Province as a whole has been most kindl furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geologic Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the provinci volume of the *Gazetteer* series, and also as a separate pamphle The district has no mineral products of any kind.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Colonisation of the district.

Of the tribes now occupying the district, all without exception appear to be settlers of comparatively recent date. Indeed, from one point of view, it may be said that the social history of the district dates back no further than a period of 60 years. The majority of villages in it were founded during the reign of Ranjít Singh. Prior to that time, the present cultivators or their ancestors were graziers leading a nomad life and tending their herds in the wide tracts of the *bár*. The agricultural tribes are very numerous, and a large proportion of them belong to the great Ját family, claim a Rájpút origin, and are sub-divisions of tribes located in the surrounding districts of Lahore, Siálkot, and Amritsar, where the elder branch of the original family of immigrants having set up a home, the younger sons soon wandered a few miles further north and founded separate colonies in this district, the pastoral advantages of which offered considerable temptation to early settlers to remain here. Of the tribes thus described a large majority belong to the great Ját family. They claim Rájpút origin, and assert in most cases that their ancestors came from Hindústán in comparatively modern times. If this be true, these men certainly were not the first occupants of the soil. Traces of former prosperity are everywhere to be met with, in the shape of ancient mounds, the sites of ruined villages, and the remains of wells, dotted even through the wildest portions of the district, where at present is one expanse of barren jungle.* According to popular belief, this period of former prosperity lasted until the reigns of Akbar and Aurangzeb, in whose time, it is said, "there was a well to every 12 acres of land." The existence, by no means confined to this district, of such remains in a country of which more than half is now a waste, uninhabited, or occupied only by wild pastoral tribes of nomad habits, gives rise to one of the most interesting questions of Punjáb history. By Mr. Morris and Major Nisbet, who have conducted settlements of land revenue in the district, the change is attributed to no more radical cause than depopulation resulting from the constant wars by which the country was convulsed during the later period of Muhammadan rule.

* Morris, Settlement Report, para. 14. Elsewhere (Appendix VI. to his report) Mr. Morris says:—"Marks are everywhere to be seen which attest that at some period this tract was inhabited and cultivated, such as village sites, broken wells, and ruined cities. The period at which this civilization became extinct it is not easy to determine. The name of Akbar, however, is well known to the inhabitants who reside here now. It is on all hands admitted that there was a race of proprietors who have passed away, and the present occupants are men of yesterday."

Chapter II.

History.

Ancient history : Asarúr.

Passing to a far earlier period, it seems probable that within the boundaries of this district once lay the capital town of the Punjáb, in the days when Lahore had not yet emerged from obscurity. The remains which can be referred to this date, and the general archæology of the district are fully discussed by General Cunningham in his "Archæological Survey Report," II. 200-203 and XIV. 43-44, and in his "Ancient Geography of India," pages 148, 180, and 191 to 193. The Chinese pilgrim, Hwen Thsang, in A.D. 630, visited a town, which he calls Tse-kia, and describes as the capital of a kingdom embracing the whole of the plains of the Punjáb from the Indus to the Biás, and from the foot of the mountains to the junction of the five rivers below Multán. The site of this town is, with a near approach to certainty, identified by General Cunningham with a mound in this district near the modern village of Asarúr, situated two miles to the south of Khángáh Masrúr, commonly called Khángáh Dográn, on the road from Lahore to Pindi Bhattián, 45 miles distant from the former, and 24 from the latter place. It is said that the people of Khángáh Masrúr never sleep on beds, but on the ground, out of respect to the saints buried there who practised similar austerities. The force of General Cunningham's identification mainly hinges upon the more celebrated discovery of the site of the Sángala of Alexander in the ruins at Sánglawála Tibba in the Jhang district, 16 miles to the south-west of Asarúr. This Sángala or Sákala General Cunningham believes to have been the most ancient capital of the kingdom, and to have been superseded by Tse-kia or Táki, at some time during the nine centuries which elapsed between the invasion of Alexander and the travels of Hwen Thsang ; and he discusses the geographical identification of Asarúr with the Tse-kia of Hwen Thsang in terms which, read together with his account of Sángala (abridged in the *Gazetteer* of the Jhang district), leave little room to doubt its correctness.

"The pilgrim," he says, "places this new town Tse-kia at 15 *li*, or 2½ miles, to the north-east of Sákala ; but as all the country within that range is open and flat, it is certain that no town could ever have existed in the position indicated. In the same direction, however, but at 19 miles, or 115 *li*, I found the ruins of a large town, called Asarúr, which accords almost exactly with the pilgrim's description of the new town of Tse-kia. It is necessary to fix the position of this place, because Hwen Thsang's measurements, both coming and going, are referred to it and not to Sákala. From Kashmír the pilgrim proceeded by Panch to Rájpura, a small town in the lower hills, which is now called Rajauri. From thence he travelled to the south-east over a mountain, and across a river called *Chen ta-lo-po-kia*, which is the Chandrabhága or modern Chenáb, to *She-ye-pu-lo* or Jayapura (probably Háfizábad), where he slept for the night; and on the next day he reached Tse-kia, the whole distance being 700 *li*, or 116 miles. As a south-east direction would have taken the pilgrim to the east of the Rávi, we must look for some known point in his subsequent route as the best means of checking this erroneous bearing

* See *Gazetteer* of Jhang district.

† According to Hwen Thsang, the circuit of Tse-kia was about 20 *li*, or upwards of three miles, which agrees sufficiently well with General Cunningham's measurement of the ruins of Asarúr. He made the whole circuit 15,600 feet, or just three miles.

Chapter II.

History.

Ancient history: Asarúr.

This fixed point we find in *She-lan-to-lo*, the well known Jálandhara, which the pilgrim places at 500 plus 50, plus 140 or 150 *li*, or altogether between 690 and 700 *li* to the east of Tse-kia. This place was therefore, as nearly as possible, equi-distant from Rajaurí and Jálandhar. Now Asarúr is exactly 112 miles distant from each of these places in a direct line drawn on the map, and as it is undoubtedly a very old place of considerable size, I am satisfied that it must be the town of Tse-kia described by Hwen Thsang." *

Popular tradition is silent as to the history of Asarúr. The people merely state that it was originally called Udamnagar or Uda-Nagari, and that it was deserted for many centuries until Akbar's time, when Ugah Shah, a Dogar, built the mosque which still exists on the top of the mound. The antiquity claimed for the place is confirmed by the large size of the bricks. 18 × 10 × 3 inches, which are found all over the ruins, and by the great numbers of Indo-Scythian coins that are discovered annually after heavy rain. Its history therefore certainly reaches back to the first century before the Christian era. The ruins consist of an extensive mound 15,600 feet, or nearly three miles, in circuit. The highest point is in the north-west quarter, where the mound rises to 59 feet above the fields. This part, which General Cunningham takes to have been the ancient palace, is 600 feet long and 400 feet broad, and quite regular in shape. It contains an old well, 21 feet in diameter, which has not been used for many years, and is now dry. The palace is completely surrounded by a line of large mounds about 25 feet in height, and 8,100 feet, or 1½ miles in circuit, which was evidently the stronghold or citadel of the place. The mounds are rounded and prominent, like the ruins of large towers or bastions. On the east and south sides of the citadel the mass of ruins sinks to 10 and 15 feet in height, but it is twice the size of the citadel, and is no doubt the remains of the old city. There are no visible traces of any ancient buildings, as all the surface bricks have been long ago carried off to the neighbouring shrine of Ugah Shah at Khángáh Masrúr on the road from Lahore to Pindi Bhattián; but amongst the old bricks forming the surrounding wall of the mosque, General Cunningham found three moulded in different patterns, which could only have belonged to buildings of some importance. He found also a wedge-shaped brick 15 inches long and three inches thick, with a breadth of 10 inches at the narrow end and nearly 10½ inches at the broad end. This could only have been made for a *stupa*, or a well, but most probably for the latter, as the existing well is 21 feet in diameter. The modern village of Asarúr contains 45 houses only. At the time of Hwen Thsang's visit there were ten monasteries, but very few Buddhists, and the mass of the people worshipped the Brahminical gods. To the north-east of the town at 10 *li*, or nearly two miles, there was a *stupa* of Asoka, 200 feet in height, which marked the spot where Buddha had halted, and which was said to contain a large quantity

* From its position General Cunningham also infers that it was the Pimprama of Alexander's historian. · See *Gazetteer* of Jhang.

Chapter II.

History.

Ransi or *Nára-Sinha.*

of his relics. This *stupa* General Cunningham identifies with the little mound of *Sálár*, near Thatta Sayyadan, just two miles to the north of Asarúr.

On leaving *Tse-kia*, Hwen Thsang travelled eastward to *Na-lo-seng-ho*, or *Nára-Sinha*, beyond which place he entered a forest of *Po-lo-she* or *pílu* trees (salvadora persica).* This town of *Nára-Sinha*, General Cunningham supposes to be represented by the large ruined mound of Ransi, which is situated ni[ne] miles to the south of Shekohpura, and 25 miles to the E. S.—E. of Asarúr, and about the same distance to the west of Lahore.† *Si*, or *Sih*, is the usual Indian contraction for *sinh*, and *r* is stated to be a well-known interchange of pronunciation wi[th] *nar*. In Ransi therefore, we have not only an exact corres[pondence] pondence of position but also the most precise agreement [of] name with the *Nára Sinha* of the Chinese pilgrim.‡ The remai[ns] of Ransi consist of a large ruined mound thickly covered wi[th] broken bricks of large size. Coins also are occasionally found [by] the saltpetre manufacturers. And it may be remarked, that [the] presence of saltpetre derived from man's occupation itself affo[rds] a certain proof that the mound of Ransi is not a natural elevati[on] but an artificial accumulation of rubbish, the result of ma[ny] centuries. Ransi also possesses a tomb of a *Nao-gaja*, or giant [of] "nine yards," which is believed by General Cunningham to [be] the remains of a recumbent statue of Buddha, after his attainm[ent] of *nirvána*, or death.

Muhammadan period.

From the time of Hwen Thsang, nothing further is known [of] the history of Tse-kia, or Taki, which had been supersede[d in] importance by Lahore long before the advent of Muhamma[dan] power. Under Muhammadan rule, the principal places in [the] district were Eminábad and Háfizábad. It is stated by M[ajor] Nisbet, who effected a revised Settlement of the land revenu[e in] 1866-67, to have been divided during the Muhammadan pe[riod] into six *parganahs*, as is shown in the margin, nei[ther] Gújránwála nor Wazírábad, at present the lar[gest] towns of the district, being mentioned as ei[ther] having any fiscal or political importance. The si[te of] Gújránwála falls within the old *parganah* [of] Eminábad, and the site of Wazírábad within [that] of Sohdra. The *parganahs* of Háfizábad, E[min]ábad, and Sáhomalli are clearly recognizable in the li[st of] *mahals* given in the Ain-i-Akbari of the Rechnabad s[ub-division] of the Lahore *súba*, and it is not impossible that Major Ni[sbet's] *parganah* of Búcha Chatha is to be identified with [the] *mahul* "Bagh Roy Boochey" of Gladwin's translation, C[hatha] being merely the name of an important tribe holding

Eminabad.
Sohdra.
Sahomalli.
Chatha.
Hafizabad.
Shekupura.

* Julien's Hwen Thsang, i. 97.

† These ruins are in the Lahore district, but are mentioned here on a[ccount] of their connection with Asarúr.

‡ This identification is the more valuable, as it furnishes the most con[vincing] "evidence that could be desired, of the accuracy of Hwen Thsang's empla[cement] "of Sángala to the westward of the Rávi, instead of the eastward as indic[ated by] "the classical authorities."—General Cunningham.

Chapter II.

History.

Muhammadan period.

portion of the district.* The *parganahs* of Sohdra and Shekpura must have been established later, as it is impossible to identify these names with any given in the Ain-i-Akbari. The Eminábad *parganah* is believed to have included also a portion of the present Siálkot district. It is not improbable also that Sahomalli included a part of the present Lahore district. The revenue of the four *mahàls* above identified is thus given in the Ain-i-Akbari :—

Eminábad	Rs. 6,21,325
Háfizábad	1,13,700
Sahomalli	... ...
Bágh Roy Búcha	... ...

Sikh rule.

The Gúránwála district was among the first in which Sikh dominion was established ; this part of the Rechna Doáb has many associations in connexion with the Sikh *régime* and Gújránwála always enjoyed some political consideration. It was the birth-place of Sardár Mahan Singh, father of Mahárája Ranjít Singh. The *samádh* (or tomb where the ashes are deposited) of the Sardár is to be seen here. Here, too, was the residence of the Nalwá family, of which the famous Sikh General, Sardár Harí Singh Nalwá, was the most conspicuous member. This family joined the rebel side in 1848-49, and possessing a tolerably fortified position here, was able to offer some resistance. The rebels were, however, overpowered, and this family fell into obscurity until 1857, when Jawáhir Singh, son of the great Hari Singh, was sent down to fight on our side before Delhi. Hari Singh was killed in a fight at Peshawar in the Sikh time. His name is still used on the frontier for frightening naughty children. His tomb is at Gújránwála where there is also a handsome fount. The *samádh* of Hari Singh is kept up at Gújránwála. At Akálgarh, Rámnagar, (formerly called Alipore and Rupsolnagar), there are the residences and gardens of a clan of Khatrís, once very influential and still rich. Many of them were employed in posts of administrative trust under the Sikh *régime* ; and the most eminent man of the family, Diwán Sawan Mal, of Multán, is so well known as to require no notice here. This place was the home of the rebel, Diwán Múl Ráj.

Charrat Singh, Sakarchakia, grandfather of the Mahárája Ranjít Singh, seized Gújránwála in A.D. 1765, which was thenceforward the head-quarters of himself, and after him of his son, and for a time of his more celebrated grandson also. Gújar Singh, Bhangi, whose head-quarters were at Gújrát beyond the Chenáb, also appropriated a wide tract in this district. Wazírábad fell to Gúrbakhsh Singh, Varaich, and parts of the present *parganahs* of Háfizábad, Shekhúpura and Naushehra, were occupied by Sardar Bhág Singh, Virak. In the western portion of the district the Bhattis and Tárar Jats maintained a sturdy independence, while in the *parganah* of Rámnagar, Ghulám Muhammad, of the tribe of Chatha, a Jat clan, but claiming Rájpút origin, raised himself to a position of power little inferior to that of the leading Sikh chieftains of the time. The history of Gújar Singh, Bhangi, belongs

* The name may also be referred to land upon the Deg, which in the Lahore district is still called the Bágh Bacha. In this case also a portion of the *mahál* would fall within the present district.

Chapter II.

History.

Sikh rule.

to the Gújrát district. He died in 1788, and was succeeded by his son Sáhib Singh, who in 1810 was overpowered by Ranjít Singh, his territory being absorbed into the now consolidated dominions of the Lahore ruler.* Gurbakhsh Singh, a Varaich Ját, was a retainer of Charrat Singh, and obtained possession of Wazírábad at the time of Charrat Singh's first conquests in the north of the district. He died in 1776, and was succeeded by his son, Jodh Singh, upon whose death, which took place in 1809, the family estates were confiscated by Ranjít Singh, with the exception of a small *jágír* conferred on his son. Ganda Singh died in 1855, and his son, Hira Singh, now represents the family, enjoying a small *jágír* of about Rs. 600 per annum.† Bhág Singh was a leading man among the tribe of Virak Jats and during the confusion caused by the Sikh risings raised himself to an independent position. He was deposed, and his estates confiscated by Ranjít Singh in 1805.

A further account of the Chatha tribe will be found below. The first of the tribe who rose to political importance was Núr Muhammad, born in 1704, whose friendship was courted by Raja Ranjít, Deo of Jammu. During his life and that of his son Ahmad Khán, the tribe was involved in frequent wars with Charrat Singh, Sakarchakia, in which, in spite of the growing fame of the latter, it fairly held its own; and after the death of Charrat Singh, the leadership of the tribe having passed‡ to Ghulám Muhammad, grandson of Núr Muhammad, its successes against Máhan Singh at one time threatened a catastrophe which would have changed the destiny of the Punjáb. At length, in 1790, Máhan Singh, who by this time had greatly increased in power, succeeded in pressing Ghulám Muhammad in his fortress at Mánchar near Rámnagar until, despairing of success, the latter offered to surrender on a promise of permission to retire in safety to Mecca. Máhan Singh promised, but immediately one of his men, either, it is said, by his orders or with his connivance, shot the Chatha chief dead. Máhan Singh then seized upon his territories. In 1797, Ján Muhammad, son of Ghulám Muhammad, returning with Shah Zamán, recovered his possessions, but was shortly defeated by Ranjít Singh, by whom the whole estates of the family were finally absorbed.

The power of Ranjít Singh was extended to the western portion of the district hitherto held by the Bhattis and Tárar in the year 1801. Thus was the whole of the present district brought under the rule of the Mahárája of Lahore, the last portion reduced being the estates of the Bhangi chiefs, who succumbed, as already related, in 1809. Under Ranjít Singh and his successors such portion of the district as paid revenue to Lahore was administered by *kárdárs* appointed from the capital. The most noticeable of the *kárdárs* who are mentioned as having administered

* For a full account of Gújar Singh and Sahib Singh, see "Panjáb Chiefs," pp. 391 and *ff*.

† For a fuller account of the family, see "Panjáb Chiefs," pp. 409 and *ff*.

‡ About the year 1775.

Chapter II.
History.
Sikh rule.

parts of the district, are thus enumerated by Mr. Morris in his Settlement Report of 1856 :—

Parganah Gújránwála—
General Avitabile.
Sirdár Harí Singh (Nalwa).

Parganah Rámnagar—
Sirdár Desa Singh (Mán).
Sirdár Jawáhir Singh (Bastani).
General Avitabile.
Díwán Sáwan Mal.

Parganah Háfizábád—
Sirdár Fateh Singh.
Sirdár Dal Singh.
Díwán Sáwan Mal.
Rája Guláb Singh.

Parganah Shekhúpura—
Gurbakhsh Singh.
The Ráni Nakáyan (Ráj Kauran), second wife of Ranjít Singh.

The portion of the district thus administered, however, was probably little more than one-half, the remainder being granted in *jágír* tenure, either to members of the families supplanted by Ranjít Singh, or to court officials and favourites from Lahore.

British rule.

By the annexation of 1849 the district passed under British rule. At the first sub-division of the newly-acquired Province, the whole of the upper portion of the Rechna Doáb, including this district and that of Siálkot, was formed into one district,* having its head-quarters at Wazírábad. This wide jurisdiction was broken up in 1851-52, and two districts were formed, having their head-quarters at Siálkot and Gújránwála, the Gújránwála district as then arranged extending from the Chenáb to the Rávi. In 1853, 303 villages, aggregating 690 square miles on the Rávi side were transferred to the Lahore district ; and in May 1856 a further tract, including 324 villages, of which the area was some 302 square miles, was also transferred to Lahore. There were also about the same time some trifling interchanges of area with Siálkot ; while in 1876 five villages with a population of 926 souls were transferred from Sháhpur, and in 1871 one village with a population of 162 souls was transferred to Gújrát.† Again in 1880, three villages with an area of 289 acres were transferred from Gújrát, and two villages, area 1½ square miles, from Sháhpur. At the same time one village, area 375 acres, was made over to Gújrát ; since then no change has occurred.† The present sub-divisional arrangement dates from 1856. Prior to that time there had been four *tahsíls*, having their head-quarters at Gújránwála, Shekupúrá, Rámnagar, and Háfizábad.

---

* For a short time the head-quarters of this district were fixed at Shekupura.

† There is some unexplained confusion in reference to the area of the district as at first formed. Mr. Morris gives the area of the district as settled by him 4,042 square miles (including the portion transferred to Lahore pending his operations), or including also the *bár* tract, 4,254 square miles. The Deputy Commissioner reporting on the census of 1868 states, upon the authority of the Revenue Surveyor, "the area of the district according to the old boundaries" to have been 3,652 square miles. Deducting from this (on the same authority) 690·09 square miles as representing the area transferred to Lahore in 1853, he gives as the correct area in 1855 at the time of the census of that year, 2,962·16 square miles. The census report of 1855, on the other hand, gives the area as 3,752·30 square miles. In his report of 1868, already alluded to, the Deputy Commissioner also estimates the area transferred to Lahore in 1856 as 305·72 square miles, the balance (2,656·22) being the area in 1868. (In the printed census returns of 1868 the area is given as 2,656·68 square miles.) The actual present area is 2,587 square miles.

Chapter II.

History.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken fr the "Punjab Mutiny Report." Gújránwála is a little civil stati on the high road from Lahore to Pesháwar. As in all other plac the Deputy Commissioner was burdened with a body of mutin soldiers as his treasury guard. In this case the men were of t 46th Native Infantry; they were quickly got rid of by an or to them to rejoin their corps at Siálkot. This was obeyed. operation left Captain Cripps, officiating Deputy Commission with 7 horsemen and 35 foot police to defend three European offic 2,00,000 rupees of Government treasure, and a jail full of c victs. This state of things could not last, especially as the treas was an insecure building, and could not be held, as it posse no well. The station might be attacked either by the three na regiments from Sialkot or by the four native regiments f Lahore. It lay between the two places, and a junction of mutinous brigades might reasonably be expected. To avert da as far as possible, an old tomb and its circumjacent garden fortified, provisions were thrown in, and the treasure was sen to Lahore. Recruits were called for from the people, and eagerly thronged in. During six months about 700 men raised. From this body large drafts were made into three Pu regiments; 250 remained on duty at the station; 100 were down as policemen to the North-Western Provinces; and while under training the whole body was used as ferry gu jail guards, and escorts. Early in July, the Deputy Commiss hastened away to Gújrát, 35 miles off, on the news of the Jh mutiny. There he mounted his 100 men on camels, and away another journey of 35 miles, to the very bank of the Jh He learnt there that the Jhelum mutiny had ended, and o hasty march back he was informed that a formidable one broken out at Sialkot, only 35 miles from his own station. hurried back to Gújránwála, but found, to his satisfaction, it had not been threatened, the men having gone a different In the end of September, Captain Cripps was called to tr the southern part of his district, which abuts on the *bár*, a Kharrals had risen, and might be expected to attack some towns under his jurisdiction. Again a forced march brou body of the Sikh levies under his personal command t suspected districts; and the people, if they had any evil tions, were overawed. Order continued to reign throughou territory. In October, Colonel Clarke took charge of the d and Captain Cripps was transferred to Ferozepore, on the ap ment of Major Marsden to Gugera. The people of Gújr seemed to have been very well affected throughout, and the cent. loan gained considerable accessions from the moneye of the country towns.

The following officers have administered the district in the capacity of Deputy Commissioner :—

Chapter II.

History.

List of Deputy Commissioners.

Names.	From	To	Names.	From	To
Cpt. Clarke	May '49	Oct. '49	Mr. M. Macauliffe ..	Oct. '70	Jan. '71
J. Morris	Nov. "	Dec. "	Mr. O. Wood ..	Jan. '71	Feb. "
B. M. Loveday ..			Mr. G. R. Elsmie ..	Feb. "	Mar. "
W Ford	Jan. '50	Nov. '50	Mr. D. G. Barkley ..	Mar. "	May 8, "
E. Fraser	Dec. "	Aug. '51	Capt. R. T. M. Lang	May 8, "	Oct. 31, "
W. Forbes	Sep. '51	Oct. "	Mr. J. G. Cordery ..	Nov. 1, "	Dec. "
Maj. J. Clarke ..	Nov. "	Feb. '56	Mr. D. G. Barkley ..	Jan. '72	Feb. 28, '72
J. Morris	Mar. '56	Oct. "	Maj. F. J. Millar ..	Feb. 28, "	July 6, "
Cpt. J. S. Tighe ..	Nov. "	Dec. "	Mr F. C. Channing..	July 18, "	Aug. 17, "
Cpt. J. M Cripps ..	Jan. '57	Sep. '57	Maj. F. J. Millar ..	Aug. 18, "	Nov. 20, '73
Col. J. Clarke ..	Sept. '57	Feb. '58	Mr. J. G. Cordery ..	Nov. 20, '73	Oct. 22, '75
Cpt. J. W. R. Elliot ..	Mar. 58	Nov. "	Maj. F. D. Harington	Oct. 22, '75	June 5, '76
Cpt. J. S. Tighe ..	Dec. 58		Mr. A. R. Bulman ..	June 5, '76	Mar. 29, '78
Cpt. Elliot	Jan. '60	Mar. '60	Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort	Mar. 29, '78	Apl. 7, '79
Mr. McMullen ..	Apl. '60		Mr. A. R. Bulman ..	Apl. 7, '79	Aug. 4, "
Cpt. Elliot	May "	Feb. '61	Capt. A. S. Roberts..	Aug. 5, "	Nov. 4, "
Mr. A. Brandreth ..	Mar. '61	May '62	Mr. A. R Bulman ..	Nov. 5, "	Mar. 15, '81
Cpt. Urmstrow ..	June '62	Dec. "	Mr. J. W. Gardiner..	Mar. 15, '81	June 30, "
Mr. Powlett	Dec. '62	Oct. '63	Maj. A. S. Roberts ..	June 30, "	Aug. 7, "
Mr. A Brandreth ..	Nov. '63	Feb. '64	Col. F. J. Millar ..	Aug. 8, "	Sep. 11, "
Cpt. J. W. Bristow ..	Feb. '64	May "	Maj. A. S. Roberts ..	Sep. 12, "	Nov. 29, "
Mr. A. Brandreth ..	May '64	May '65	Mr. H. W. Steel ..	Nov. 30, "	Apl. 9, '82
Maj. H. P. Babbage..	June '65	Oct. '65	Mr. C. P. Bird ..	Apl. 10, '82	May 19, "
Mr. A. Brandreth ..	Nov. "	Dec. "	Mr. A. R. Bulman ..	May 20, "	Mar. 19, '83
Maj. H. P. Babbage..	Jan. '66	Oct. '68	Mr. M. Macauliffe ..	Mar. 20, '83	June 10, "
Mr. A. Brandreth ..	Nov. '68	Feb. '69	Mr. R. W. Trafford..	June 11, " (at present of the dis-	in charge trict.)
Maj. H. P. Babbage..	Mar. '69	Nov. '70			

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II., which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made. The revenue for four years, separated by intervals of a decade, may be compared as follows :—

Revenue, 1851-52, 1861-62, 1871-72, and 1881-82.

Year.	Land Revenue.			Other Revenue.					Total.
	Proper.	Tribute.	Fluctuating.	Excise. Spirits.	Excise. Drugs.	Assessed taxes.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1851-52	4,373,836	43	5,643	7,402	..	..	8,657	5,673	44,01,254
1861-62	4,55,234	..	6,339	6,111	3,866	(?)	21,480	..	(?)
1871-72	4,43,521	..	4,791	12,953	10,730	6,178	57,433	..	5,35,606
1881-82	4,93,814	..	4,823	19,682	8,565	9,425	1,05,030	7,428	6 48,767

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Distribution of population.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881.

Percentage of total population who live in villages	Persons	88·33
	Males	88·67
	Females	87·93
Average rural population per village		459
Average total population per village and town		516
Number of villages per 100 square miles		46
Average distance from village to village, in miles		1·58
Density of population per square mile of Total area	Total population	238
	Rural population	211
Density of population per square mile of Cultivated area	Total population	645
	Rural population	570
Density of population per square mile of Culturable area	Total population	302
	Rural population	266
Number of resident families per occupied house	Villages	1·44
	Towns	1·22
Number of persons per occupied house	Villages	7·32
	Towns	5·14
Number of persons per resident family	Villages	5·08
	Towns	4·21

Migration and birth-place of population.

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts and States, with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and in the distribution of immigrants by *tahsils*. Further details will be found in TableNo. XI. and in Supplementary Tables C. to H. of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 52,980, of whom 23,043 are males and 29,937 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjáb is 72,564, of whom 36,455 are males and 36,109 females. The following figures on the next page show the general distribution of the population by birth-place.

Proportion per mille of total population.		
—	Gain.	Loss.
Persons	86	118
Males	69	109
Females	106	128

Migration and birth-place of population.

Born in	Proportion per mille of Resident Population.								
	Rural population.			Urban population.			Total population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district	943	907	927	828	803	816	831	895	914
The province	997	997	997	972	981	976	995	995	995
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following remarks on the migration to and from Gújránwálá are taken from the Census Report :—Though the density of population on total area is exceedingly small, this district includes a large area of arid pastures which have at present no irrigation, and the population per square mile of cultivation is exceedingly high. Consequently it gives to all districts except Siálkot and Gújrát, in which the pressure of population is even greater than its own, and especially it sends population to the newly irrigated lands in Lahore. The exchange with Siálkot and Gújrát seems to be largely reciprocal. In other cases it is permanent, except the emigration to Pindí, Jhelum, Multán, and Pesháwar, which is naturally to a great extent temporary, being due to the presence of cantonments or the temporary demand for labour. The immigration from Kashmír is said to be for the most part of old standing.

—	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actuals.	1855	...	...	...	147
	1868	550,922	306,498	244,424	207
	1881	616,892	333,605	283,287	238
Percentages.	1868 on 1855	...	...	...	141
	1881 on 1868	111·97	108·85	115·90	115

Increase and decrease of population.

The figures in this statement show the population of the district as it stood at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881. Unfortunately the boundaries of the districts have changed so much since the census of 1855 that it is impossible to compare the figures. The population returned for the district as it then stood was 553,383. But between 1855 and 1868 an area of some 303 square miles was transferred to the Lahore district, and no statistics of the population thus transferred are now available. The density (147) returned for 1855 was based upon an estimated area of 3,752 square miles. Apparently this was some 800 square miles in excess of the truth, and the density should have been 187, which would make the increase between 1855 and 1868 only 11 per cent., or less than that between 1868 and 1881. But it is almost

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

certain that the tract transferred to Lahore was more thickly populated than the remainder of the district; since it includes a larger proportion of riverain and a smaller of *bár*, so that 187 is probably higher than the actual density. It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 65 for males, 114 for females, and 87 for persons; at which rate the male population would be doubled in 106·3 years, the female in 61·1 years, and the total population in 79·7 years. Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881	616,9	333,6	283,3	1887	650,0	346,9	303,3
1882	622,3	335,8	286,5	1888	655.6	349,2	306,7
1883	627,7	338,0	289,8	1889	661,4	351,5	310,2
1884	633,2	340,2	293,1	1890	667,1	353,8	313,8
1885	638,7	342,4	296,5	1891	673,0	356,1	317,3
1886	644,3	344,7	299,8				

Nor is it improbable that the rate of increase will be sustained. Part of the increase is probably apparent only, and due to increased accuracy of enumeration at each successive enumeration, a good test of which is afforded by the percentage of males to persons, which 55·82 in 1868 and 54·08 in 1881; but as soon as the projected canal is completed, it is almost certain that the loss which the district has suffered by excess of emigration over immigration will be more than restored to it by a large influx of immigrants from the crowded districts to the north. The increase in urban population since 1868 has not kept pace with that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868

Tahsil.	*Total Population.*		Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Gujranwala ..	224,422	250,720	112
Wazirabad ..	151,289	169,568	112
Hafizabad ..	175,544	169,604	112
Total district *	551,255	616,892	112

being 101 for urban and 112 for total population. This is probably due to the concentration of the mercantile classes in the great commercial centres which the introduction of railways is constantly tending to produce. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the increase of population since 1868 for the various *tahsíls* is shown in the margin.

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI. shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years

* These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1868 for the whole district. They are taken from the registers in the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Births and deaths.

luring which births have been recorded in rural districts. The distribution of the total deaths, and of the deaths from fever, for these five years over the twelve months of the year is shown in Table Nos. XIA. and XIB. The annual birth-

—	1880.	1881.
Males	21	24
Females	17	20
Persons	38	44

ates per mille, calculated on the Population of 1861, are shown in ie margin. The figures below given show the annual death-ates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of iat year.

—	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Average.
Males	9	13	14	15	22	19	16	22	40	24	33	34	26	25	22
Females	8	12	14	16	23	19	16	23	48	24	35	35	28	27	23
Persons	9	13	14	15	23	1	13	23	43	24	34	[illegible]4	27	26	23

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improv-g; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the ctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase, e to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual ctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect ich forms the first part of Chapter III. of the Census Report of 31, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881, which l be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the ctuations. Such further details as to birth and death-rates individual towns, as are available, will be found in Table XLIV., and under the headings of the several towns in apter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great il in Tables Nos. IV. to VII. of the Census Report of 1881, while numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table VII. appended to the present work. The age statistics must aken subject to limitations, which will be found fully discussed hapter VII. of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes he numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unneces-here to give actual figures, or any statistics for *tahsils*. The wing figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 e population according to the census figures :—

—	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20
ns	366	195	231	262	264	1,318	1,388	1 270	842
... ...	348	187	222	253	252	1,262	1,388	1,337	850
es ...	386	205	248	276	279	1,394	1,387	1,192	832

—	20--25	25—30	30—35	35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	Over 60
s	774	752	802	480	646	375	475	187	691
... ...	724	721	782	472	634	383	509	198	740
s... ...	814	790	827	491	661	367	437	174	634

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration. In the census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life is also shown in the margin. The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X., which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period. The pastoral tribes who inhabit the *bár* seldom marry before both bride and bridegroom have arrived at maturity. Among the other classes of the population early marriage is more common.

Population.		Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions	1855	...	...	5,514
	1868	...	...	5,582
	1881	5,429	5,249	5,408
Hindus	1881	5,496	5,318	5,460
Sikhs	1881	5,852	...	5,861
Mussalmans	1881	5,377	5,158	5,357

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Mussalmans.
0—1	944	921	809	960
1—2	930	916	831	943
2—3	925	845	764	961
3—4	9 8	...	...	...
4—5	941	...	...	...

Infirmities.

Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district for each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV. to XVII. of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm. The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA., IX., and XI. of the Census Report for 1881.

Infirmities.	Males.	Females.
Insane	5	3
Blind	58	58
Deaf and dumb ...	9	6
Leprous	2	...

European and Eurasian population.

Details.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans	38	27	65
	Eurasians	28	20	48
	Native Christians	45	36	81
	Total Christians	111	83	194
Language.	English	64	46	110
	Other European languages	...	...	...
	Total European languages	64	46	110
Birth-place.	British Isles	21	5	26
	Other European countries	...	...	...
	Total European countries	21	5	26

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII. of Chapter IV. of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by *tahsíls* is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII. shows the numbers in each *tahsíl* and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the Census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII. gives similar figures for towns. Tables Nos. III., IIIA., and IIIB. of the Report of that Census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindús, are fully discussed in Part I., Chapter IV., of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalmán population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIA. of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII., Chapter IV., of the Report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here. Table No. IX. shows the religion

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu ...	1,866	3,560	2 064
Sikh	612	389	686
Jain	1	70	9
Musalman ...	7,520	7,956	7,337
Christian ...	...	25	3

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnis	929	933
Shiahs	2·7	2·6
Wahhabis	0·1	0·2
Farazis	0·1	0·1
Others and unspecified ...	67·1	63·3

of the major castes and tribes of th‑ u‑ place to
distribution by caste of the great m‑uestion. The
religion. A brief description of t‑ gathered from
and of their principal sects will ‑the population as
Census Report. The religious ‑ality is available.
present no special peculiaritie‑ mercantile classes
enter here into any disquisi‑all over the district
general distribution of relig‑ and Síkhs are found
the figures of Table No. V‑ the north and west.
a whole, no more detailed i‑
But it may be said broadly
and their priests, who are ‑ ...red) food of each man, i
and most numerous in its towns, the Hindú‑ child. As a fact, the
in the south and east, and the Musalmáns

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Religious gatherings.

There are shown in the margin the religious fairs of some importance at places in the district. Of these, by far the most important is the fair at Dhaunkal near Wazírábád, at which it has been estimated that as many as 200,000 people assemble. It lasts from June 13th to July 13th. The next in importance is the fair at Eminábád.

Mari Lachhman.
Eminabad.
Khangah Shah Rahma.
Wazirabad.
Dhaunkal.
Badoki.
Kotla Piran.
Ramnagar.
Jalalpur.
Khangah Dogran.

Wázirábad Mission.

The Siálkot Mission of the Church of Scotland established a branch at Wazírábád in 1863, and the usual methods of working have been more or less carried out in the city and in the adjoining district. Until 1879, the work was carried on chiefly by means of native agents, when W. C. Bailey, Esq., on being transferred from Chamba, was put in charge as a lay missionary. Since the removal of Mr. Bailey in 1882, this station has had no European stationed at it. Another missionary is expected from Scotland soon to permanently occupy it. The Christians number 22.

Wázirábad Mission School.

In 1863, the Government School was handed over to the Mission. At the date of transfer, there were 88 boys on the roll, and the Government grant allowed was Rs. 50 a month. In 1866, an additional grant of Rs. 10 was given by Government; and in 1873 the grant was further increased to Rs. 80 a month, while a grant of Rs. 5 a month was given by the municipality. The fees amount to about Rs. 55 a month; and the total monthly expenditure of the school with its two branches to about Rs. 217. The school building is situated in the main street, near the centre of the city. It was transferred by Government with the school, and the only rent charged is that the Mission keep it in repairs. The accommodation is insufficient, and it is intended to enlarge and improve the accommodation. The number of scholars at present on the roll is 304, composed of 4 Christians, 179 Hindús, 96 Muhammadans, 24 Sikhs, and 1 Jain. During the last six years, 24 boys have passed the Middle School Examination.

American Mission.

There is at Gújránwála an American Presbyterian Mission which has done good work. The Americans employed are four in number, a minister and three ladies. One of the ladies is a *zenana* visitor, and the other two are employed in female schools.

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. the several languages are briefly discussed. The [...] give the distribution of every 10,000

	Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Language.	Total Europ[...]	17
		6
Birthplace.	British Isles	9,973
	Other European c[...]	2
		9,998
	Total European coun[...]	2

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Education.

of the population by language, omitting small figures. Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each *tahsil*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and Aided Schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII. The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. The Gyán Lithographic Press at Gújránwálá publishes a newspaper and three vernacular periodicals. Capt. Nisbet thus describes the attitude of the people towards education :—

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under Instruction ...	152	218
	Can read and write ...	369	508
Females.	Under Instruction ...	6·2	10·4
	Can read and write ...	3·7	6·4

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	6	5
Native Christians	...	4
Hindus	1,578	35
Musalmans	1,136	86
Sikhs	388	44
Others	...	...
Children of agriculturists	818	9
" of non-agricu turists	2,290	165

"The material to work upon is of the rudest description. The people are deplorably ignorant of all but the most ordinary matters in common life, and never having had any education themselves, see little good to come of it for their children; and the statistics prove that little progress has yet been made in the way of education, considering the length of time our rule has been extended here and the earnest desire professed by the British Government to promote the instruction of the people. In an agricultural community such as we have in this district, the cultivator looks on his children as soon as they are strong enough to go afield, merely as so much increase of the labour at his command ; he never learnt to read and write himself, and does not see why his son should want more than he had ; his practical view of the matter is that the boy is much better helping to plough, hoe or weed, than perhaps idling away his time over books ; he never learns to read properly, and never can decipher a few weeks after he has been withdrawn from the village school."

Food of the people.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879 :—

"Wheat, *mung*, rice, and *mash* form the staple food of the people of this district; but *moth*, *jowár*, maize, barley, gram, mixed grains, *kangni* and *chiná* are also consumed by the lower classes. The table in the margin shows the estimated annual consumption of food-grains by an agriculturist's family, consisting of a man and wife, two children, and an old person, taking 1¼ *sérs* as the daily food of each man, 1 *sér* for the woman, and half a *sér* for each child. As a fact, the

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Food of the people.

village peasants consume more than the above quantities. The usual allowance of wheat is eight maunds a year; but for a part of the year they eat large quantities of turnips, carrots, and other vegetables. They eat three meals a day, at 9 A.M. (*cháh wela*), at noon (*battewála*) and in the evening (*shám*). The traders and menials of the villages eat less than agriculturists, and omit the noon-day meal. The annual consumption, allowing one *sér* and one *chiták* for each man, 12 *chiták*s for the woman, and half a *sér* for each child, would be as shown in the margin. The towns-people again eat less than the villagers. Allowing 12 *chiták*s for each man, 10 for the woman, and 8 for each child, the annual consumption of wheat, rice, and pulses would be 28 maunds and a half exclusive of sweet-meats and vegetables. They too eat only in the morning and evening."

Food Grains.	No. of months.	Maunds	*Sérs.*
Wheat flour	4	13	20
Maize	2	6	30
Goji of gram	2	6	30
Barley	2	6	30
Mung, moth, and rice ..	2	6	30
Total	..	40	20

—	No. of months.	Maunds.
Wheat	4	12
Maize	2	6
Goji of gram	2	6
Barley	2	6
Moth, mung, and rice	2	6
Total	..	30

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV. gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. In 1872-73 there were 240 persons brought under the operation of the Income Tax Act, as enjoying an income in excess of Rs. 750. In the preceding year, all incomes above Rs. 500 being liable, there were 462 persons taxed. Of these, seven only were bankers and money-lenders; 338 were general merchants; eight dealers in piece goods; two grain merchants; four "other" merchants; 11 miscellaneous traders. Of landed proprietors, 16 paid the tax; their assessment aggregating Rs. 253. The total collections amounted to Rs. 6,178. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over, and villages of under 5,000 souls is shown on the next page in the margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the

Assessment.		1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Class I.	Number taxed ..	892	512	329
	Amount of tax ..	9,118	9,781	2,864
Class II.	Number taxed ..	99	237	99
	Amount of tax ..	2,073	6,405	1,370
Class III.	Number taxed ..	42	61	33
	Amount of tax ..	1,743	2,361	1,075
Class IV.	Number taxed ..	2	16	1
	Amount of tax ..	495	864	147
Class V.	Number taxed ..	..	31	..
	Amount of tax ..	..	3,029	..
Total..	Number taxed ..	1,035	857	462
	Amount of tax ..	13,430	22,440	5,456

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gain from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below at the end of section D. of this chapter.

—	1880-81.	1881-82.	
	Towns. Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses ..	549	142	459
Amount of fees ..	8,980	2,410	7,015

SECTION C—TRIBES, CASTES, AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX. gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA. shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjáb, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Gújránwála are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following sections; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI. of the Census Report for 1881. The census statistics of caste were not compiled for *tahsíls*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes are available. But the general distribution of the more important land-owning tribes may be broadly described as follows:—The Viraks hold a broad strip along the south-eastern border of the district; the country round Pindí Bhattián in the south-west is occupied by Bhattí Rájpúts; above them come the Lodikes, Tárars, and Chattahs (the last two along the river) in that order; the northern corner is held by the Chímas, while the centre of the district is in the hands of Sánsis, Varáich, Haujrá, Dhothar, and other Jats. The locality of the several holdings is more precisely defined in the description of each tribe. The figures on the next page show statistics collected by Captain Nisbet at the Settlement of 1868, together with his classification of the tribes according to their capacity as cultivators.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Agricultural Capacity of Tribes.

Class with reference to capacity.	Name of tribe.	No. of villages.	Cultivated acres occupied.	Amount of revenue.	Number of proprietors.	Number of cultivators.
I.—*First-rate cultivators.*	Dhotar ..	16	4,640	7,252	391	351
	Sekhu ..	20	11,885	10,119	594	386
	Total ..	36	16,525	17,371	985	737
II.—*Fairly industrious.*	Chima ..	112	65,936	79,748	4,594	3,628
	Chattah ..	81	44,170	44,859	2,200	2,661
	Guraya ..	31	18,150	13,830	1,050	739
	Sansi ..	14	6,812	8,533	396	504
	Tarar ..	6	25,598	24,677	1,172	1,366
	Aulakh ..	9	5,345	3,293	337	154
	Malhi ..	17	6,167	4,392	342	274
	Varaich ..	41	3[illegible],091	25,929	1,947	2,822
	Chahal ..	5	3,950	2,364	288	180
	Haujrah ..	37	14,484	12,617	896	526
	Surah ..	13	6,995	5,857	508	504
	Man ..	5	3,560	4,705	72	217
	Buttar ..	6	1,993	917	112	114
	Gill ..	9	4,379	3,113	206	328
	Dugal ..	4	1,103	787	96	115
	Virak ..	132	87,553	62,569	5,578	4,096
	Total ..	578	323,[illegible]86	298,190	19,794	18,228
III.—*Decidedly lazy.*	Bhattis ..	86	40,723	25,571	1,730	1,068
	Lodiki ..	36	10,026	7,900	594	286
	Labanas ..	5	2,800	2,167	152	20
	Total ..	127	53,549	35,638	2,476	1,374
	Miscellaneous*	458	200,470	205,851	13,184	12,110
	Grand total ..	1,199	593,830	557,050	36,139	32,440

* That is, tribes whose villages are scattered—not collected in any definable locality.

Jats and Rájpúts.

The Jats, numbering in all 173-979 souls, constitute 28·2 per cent. of the total population of the district. They are not by any means exclusively devoted

Virak,	holding	132	villages.
Chima,	"	112	"
Chattah,	"	81	"
Guraya,	"	31	"
Tarar,	"	62	"
Varaich,	holding	41	villages.
Hijrah (Hanjrai),	"	37	"
Malhi,	"	17	"
Sekhu,	"	20	"
Dhotar,	"	16	"

to agriculture; indeed of many sub-divisions of the tribe, the main occupation is that of pasturing cattle in the wilder portions of the district, in which they have no fixed habitations, but lead a nomad life. Their sub-divisions (*gots*) are very numerous. Some of the most important landowning tribes which are commonly classed as Jats are shown in the margin. These tribes, as will be further explained below, lay claim to Rájpút origin with an unanimity and a wealth of legendary history which it is impossible entirely to discredit. Capt. Nisbet, indeed would at first sight appear, in the passages quoted below to class all or some of them as pure Rájpúts. They, however, style

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

Jats and Rájpúts.

themselves Jats, and are in a majority of cases expressly stated to be Jats by Mr. Morris. Mr. Cordery also includes them in his list of Jat sub-divisions. Of genuine Rájpúts, the Bhattis,* owning 86 villages, are the only tribe of importance. But in reality the distinction between Jat and Rájpút is in Gújránwála as in all the *bár* districts of the Punjáb, impossible of accurate definition, the tribe being the actual unit of society, Jat often meaning little more than Mahomedan agriculturist, and Rájpúts representing a tradition of origin rather than an actual caste. The following figures for the principal Jat and Rájpút tribes returned at the census of 1881, show how far this confusion extends. Each of the most important tribes of the district is briefly described below.

Sub-divisions of Jats.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Awan	611	Chima	19,839	Gorayah ..	4,407
Aulak	1,399	Dhotar	1,428	Gondal	3,953
Odi	487	Dhariwal	633	Gil	2,159
Bhatti	7,722	Deo	502	Khokhar ..	3,767
Bajwa	947	Dhillon	18,021	Kharral	3,070
Buttar	931	Sindhu	2,773	Kashmiri ..	5,081
Tarar	2,373	Sidhu	1,022	Jhuman ..	2,073
Chahal	1,056	Sarae	1,982	Man	499
Chhina	2,310	Sapra	1,119	Manhas	1,724
Chaudar	5,536	Sahi	613	Jotia	995
Maugal	883	Chatthe	2,071	Dhuddi	561
Virk	15,944	Sangaim	1,773	Ranjha	1,166
Varaich	10,783	Panwar	838	Khichi	432
Haujrah	12,783	Tunwar	724		
Samrai	625	Janjuha	1,648		

Sub-divisions of Rájpúts.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Bhatti	9,477	Kharral	4,470	Virk	6,871
Tarar	2,822	Khokhar	961	Varn	1,736
Chauhan	4,834	Manhas	1,902	Odi	471

Dhotars.

The Dhotars own 16 villages, for the most part in the lowlands of the Chenáb, north of Wazírábad. They are generally Hindús, though individuals among them are Mahomedans. They claim to be Súraj Bansí Rajpúts. One Dhothar was their ancestor, who came to this district from Hindustán 19 generations ago. The clan has no sub-divisions. They intermarry with Chatha, Virak, Varaich, Haujrah, Bavrá, and other tribes. The custom of *pagri-vand*† obtains. Daughters cannot inherit ancestral property. Adoption prevails up to the age of 10 years, and only within the tribe. They have never had any political standing in the district.

* Called Bhagesh in the *bár*.—Morris, Settlement Report, p. 44.

† The descent of property to sons by different mothers *per capita*, in distinction from *chúnda-vand*, descent in similar cases *per stirpes*.

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

Sekhús.

The Sekhús hold 20 villages. They claim Rájpút origin, and assumed their tribal name from an ancestor named Sekhú, whose great-grandsons, Hambú, Prithú, and Cháhar, came to this district 17 generations ago from the Málwá country. They intermarry with all other Jat tribes except Gonds and Bals, as they claim them as sub-divisions of their own clan. The custom of *pagrí-vand* is acknowledged. Daughters do not inherit. Adoption is recognised if within the tribe. They have never enjoyed any political importance. One Dás of Hammoke, and his son Dhyán Singh, were notorious robbers, until the latter was slain about A.D. 1794 by *Jágírdár* Sáhib Singh.

Chímas.

The Chímas hold 112 villages which lie to the east and south of Wazírábad. This is one of the most important tribes in the district, and the area of land in their possession and cultivation very considerable; they are chiefly Muhammadans, and claim descent from Rájá Prithí Rái, and to be a branch of the Chauhán Rájpúts. Twenty-three generations ago a powerful ancestor, Chímá, came from Délhi, and founded a village, called after his name, on the Biás in the Amritsar district. There are no sub-divisions of the tribe; they intermarry with Virak, Varáich, Tárar, Sandhú, Guráyá, Bájwá, and others; but marriage with Chattahs is much sought after. The custom of *pagrí-vand* prevails. Daughters do not inherit. Adoption is common within the tribe. They have not enjoyed political importance, but there are many men of weight and influence now among them.

Chattahs.

The Chattahs hold 81 villages to the south of Rámnagar. They are a powerful tribe, claiming to be Chauhán Rájpúts, and descended from Rájá Prithí Rái, whose grandson was Chattah, from whom they take their name. In the tenth generation from Chattah, was Dehrú, who came from Sambhal in Hindustán, and settled for a time in *mauzah* Sankhatra, *zillah* Siálkot, where he married a girl of the Deo clan; he then went to *mauzah* Jarkotli, and married a another wife of the Kálon tribe, and afterwards came to reside in *mauzah* Jagowálá in this district, and gave his daughter in marriage to a *zamíndár* of the Súrah tribe, and with her as a dowry his estates in the Siálkot district, and himself occupied land in Jagowálá. He had 11 sons, four by his first wife; and seven by his second wife; of these one died childless (Maipál), and another (Jaggú) went beyond the Chenáb, and founded a village after his own name; the remaining nine sons founded villages in this district. So the colony rapidly spread, and their descendants now occupy 81 villages. The tribe are chiefly Musalmán; there are no recognised sub-divisions; all other tribes esteem marriages with them; the Muhammadans of the tribe make marriages of very close affinity amongst themselves, but not so the Hindús. The custom of *pagrí-vand* prevails. A very distinguished member of this clan, and a brave and loyal soldier, who fought under General Nicholson, was Muhammad Khán, *zaildár* of Ahmadnagar, lately deceased.

Guráyas.

The Guráyas hold 31 villages near Eminábad, and also near Pindí Bhattián. They are by origin, Suraj Bansí Rájpúts. Their ancestor was one Guráya, whose grandson, Mal, came from the

Gurâyas.

Lakhí Jangal *iláká* some fourteen generations ago, and settled in the Háfizábad *tahsíl* of this district. The sub-divisions of the tribe are very numerous, but of these only nine are purely agricultural, the others follow various occupations. They intermarry with Chímá, Virak, Tárar, and other Jats, but not usually within their own clan. The custom of *pagrí-vand* prevails. Daughters do not inherit. Adoption up to ten years and within the clan is usual. The Guráyas are excellent agriculturists, and own some of the most flourishing villages in the district. They have had no political chief of note among them.

Sánsi.

The Sánsís own 14 villages in the immediate neighbourhood of Gújránwála. The tribe is an offshoot of the Bhatti clan, and they take their name from one Sánsí, whose great grandson, Udrat, eighteen generations ago, came from Bhatner, in Hindustán, and adopted a pastoral life in this district. His sons, Jatrí and Sundar, took to agriculture, and the one founded *mauzah* Mandhiala—Mír Shikárán, the other *mauzah* Khiálí; and their descendants now possess 14 villages. There are no sub-divisions. They intermarry with Guráya, Virak, and other Jat communities. Adoption is common. The custom of *pagrí-vand* prevails. Mahárája Ranjít Singh was a member of this tribe, who was born in Khiálí.

Tárar.

The Tárars own 62 villages, and lie to the west of the Chattahs, midway between Pindí Bhattián and Rámnagar. Nearly all Muhammadans claim a Rájpút origin, with solar descent. Their ancestor was one Tárar, whose great grandson, Banní, came from Bhatner in Bikaner with his sons, and settled in the Gújrát district. One of his sons, Amrah, recrossed the Chenáb, and founded the village of Amrah, and his descendant has now formed a colony of 62 villages in this district. There are seven sub-divisions of the tribe, named after the seven sons of Banní. They intermarry with all Muhammadan Jats, but are much addicted to marriages of close affinity within their own clan. The custom of *pagrí-vand* prevails. Adoption is not usually recognised among them, nor can an adopted son as a rule inherit ancestral property. Muhammad Jaffir and Izzat Bakhsh are held in memory as famous chiefs of the tribe at the close of the Mughal era. Sultán Mahmúd, a son of Izzat Bakhsh, was a lawless robber, and was slain in the Jhang district by the chiefs of the Kharral tribe, about A.D. 1770.

Aulakh.

The Aulakhs hold nine villages lying some twelve miles east of Háfizábad. They are of solar descent, and are named after one Aulakh, whose great-grandsons, twelve generations ago, came from the Mánjhá, and married into the Dhothar tribe, and with their wives obtained land in this district, and founded several villages; they have no sub-divisions; they intermarry with all other tribes, except Sekhú and Deo, with whom they claim affinity. The custom of *pagrí-vand* prevails; daughters do not inherit. Adoption within the tribe is very usual. They have enjoyed no political importance.

Malhí.

The seventeen villages of the Malhís adjoin those of the Aulakhs to the east. The Malhís are mostly Hindús, are Súraj Bansí Rájpúts, and trace their descent from an ancestor Malhí. In the reign of the Emperor Humáyún, one Naurang

Chapter III, C. — Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

Malhi.

son of Vársí, came to this district and settled in the village Panj Garáín, and married his son Rám to the daughter of one Bikhi of the Virak clan, who gave her land in dower, which resulted in the permanent location of the tribe. There are strong colonies in the Amritsar and Siálkot districts. There are seven sub-divisions of the tribe, which, however, are hardly traceable in this district. They intermarry with all other Jats, but avoid marriages of affinity within the clan. The customs of *pagrí-vand* and *chúndá-vand* both obtain. Adoption within the clan is common. They have had no chieftain in former days, neither is there now any leading man of note among them in this district.

Varaich.

The Varaich own forty-one villages immediately to the west of Gújránwála. They are Súráj Bansí Rájpúts, and claim descent from one Varaich, whose father Múttá came from Ghazní to the Punjáb, and settled first in the Gújrát district. Nine generations after, Deví Dás crossed the Chenáb and founded the village of Targá in this district, around which the tribe rapidly spread, and they have now 41 villages in a compact cluster in the Gújránwála *tahsíl*. They have no sub-divisions. The custom of *pagrí-vand* is acknowledged. Daughters do not inherit. Adoption under the usual restrictions, is common. The only man of note formerly was Báre Khan, a celebrated rebel, the terror of this part of the country in the time of Mahárája Mahan Singh; he submitted to Ranjít Singh; he gave his name to Mauza Kot Báre Khan.

Haujrá.

The Haujrá own 37 villages in the vicinity of Háfizábad; but Mr. Morris writes that centuries ago they peopled more than half the district. They are one of the aboriginal tribes of this district; they claim solar descent from one Hijrá, whose son Lakat, 25 generations ago came from Hindustán, and, settling in this district, founded a city called Uskhab, the ruins of which near Kolo Tárar still exist; he married the daughter of one Ruchand, with whom he lived for some years. Subsequently he returned to his native country in Hindustán, leaving his wife and his son Mal, a growing youth, behind him. Mal, on arriving at years of discretion, set out in search of his father, and found him; at the same time discovering several new relations, in the persons of eight half-brothers, sons of his father by a second marriage. Mal and his brothers did not agree, so the former returned to his mother in this district, and founded a village called Mandhiála-Malánwála, the ruins of which are close to Dohattah Azmat. Presently a brother named Dhol arrived from Hindustán; he was heartily welcomed by Mal, who gave him land; and from these two brothers this tribe has spread till they occupy 37 villages and a large area of country. There are nine sub-divisions, named after Mal and his eight half-brothers. Seven of these are located in the Dehli division, and two in this district. The tribe intermarry with all other sub-communities. Being principally Musalmán, the custom of *pagrí-vand* obtains.

Mán.

The Máns hold only five villages in the district. They claim originally to have been Súráj Bansí Rájpúts, and are one of the oldest and most respectable Jat tribes in the Punjáb. Their

Mán.

ancestor was one Mán, whose grandson, Ladha, came from the country on the Sutlej, and founded the village of Mán in this district.* There are no sub-divisions of the tribe; they intermarry with all other Jat communities. The tribe itself is not a large or powerful one. There are colonies in the Lahore and Amritsar districts. Notice is given of it here as many distinguished families in the Punjáb belong to it, and several of their members were employed in posts of honour and repute by Máhan Singh, and in the court of Mahárája Ranjít Singh.

Viraks.

The Viraks own 132 villages in Gújránwála and hold the whole of the Lahore border of the district, for a distance of 50 miles. They are the largest tribe in the district. They claim a purely Rájpút origin; they take their name from an ancestor, Virak, whose father Udersen left Parghowál in the Jammu hills, and, settling in the Amritsar district, married the daughter of a *zamíndár* of the Gil tribe, by whom he had three sons—Drigar, Virak, and Waran. Virak had a family of four sons, of whom only one had issue, and it was the grandson of this son of Virak who, 25 generations ago, first settled in this district. There are three sub-divisions of the tribe—Jopur, Vachra, and Jáu; they intermarry with all Jats except Waran. The custom of *pagrivand* prevails. Daughters do not inherit, and adoption within the tribe and up to ten years is common. The Viraks have enjoyed some political importance. In the time of Máhan Singh, Bágh Singh, of Kariál, ruled an extensive tract in this district, until deposed by Ranjít Singh. At the same time Indar Singh, of Mallok of this tribe, having collected a number of followers, took possession of the fort at Shekhúpura, where he died, when his confederates, Sahái Singh and Sáhib Singh, wrested the fort from his widow and plundered the country round. They died violent deaths, and were succeeded by their sons, Amír Singh and Arbel Singh, who were reduced by Ranjít Singh, and deprived of all their property and the fort. There are many men of influence among the agricultural class belonging to this tribe deserving of consideration.

Bhattís.

The Bhattís hold 86 villages in the neighbourhood of Pindi Bhattián, to which place they have given their name. They are locally classed as Jat no less often than as Rájpút. These men are the natural enemies of the Viraks. They claim to be Súraj Bansí Rájpúts, and came originally from Bhatner in Bíkáner. Eighteen generations ago one Dhír, in consequence of a family quarrel, left the rest of his tribe, and took up his abode in the Núr Mahál jungle, and followed a pastoral life, varying the monotony by raids on the cattle of his neighbours in other districts; and the tribe have been ever famous as cattle-lifters and notorious thieves. A grandson of Dhír, by name Daráj, settled in Mauza Fattahki on the banks of the Rávi, and his son Udho came to this district and lived at Khángáh Asarúr; he had twelve sons, who, like their father, were graziers and thieves by profession; but four of them, Dau, Lukhrá, Raikumal, and Tajo, got

* This is Captain Nisbet's account. But see the Census Report of 1881.

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

Bhattís.

land from the Haujráh and Jag tribes, into which they married, and took to agriculture; and it is of these four persons that the Bhatti families in this district are for the most part descendants. There are four well-defined sub-divisions of this tribe, Bhattí, Shádi, Bakhshí and Ghazi. The Bhattís intermarry among all the sub-divisions, but do not give their daughters to any of the other three sub-divisions, nor to Jat communities of other tribes. The Shádí, Bakhshí, and Ghazi sub-divisions intermarry among themselves and the Bhattis, but do not give their daughters to any other Jat community, though they will take wives from all. The custom of *pagrí-vand* prevails. Adoption is usual within the tribe. The Bhattís are a muscular and noble-looking race of men; they are agriculturists more by constraint than natural inclination; they keep immense herds of cattle, which graze at almost no cost over the excellent pasture-lands of the *bár*, and on the lacteous produce of which the owners live for next to nothing, while from the sale of the stock they amass very considerable wealth, escaping till now almost any contribution to the collection of Government under the head of Land Revenue, by maintaining their lands simply for pasturage and only just ploughing sufficient to grow food for their own necessities, so that the cultivated lands bear small proportion to the large areas belonging to every village community. The Bhattís were formerly men of considerable influence, and in the Imperial times were chiefs of a large tract of country round Jalálpúr, Pindi Bhattián, and Chak Bhatti. There are amomg them many men of influence and weight in the district.

Lodike.

The Lodike hold 36 villages in Gújránwála. They are said by Mr. Morris to be a branch of the Kharral tribe; but they themselves claim solar descent. They are called after an ancestor Lodí, who ten generations ago came from *mauzah* Dánapúr on the banks of the Rávi, and led a pastoral life in the *bár* tracts, much frequenting the country near the Sángla Tibbi. He had four sons, all noted robbers, who after several reverses from their enemies, the Viraks, took to agriculture, cultivating land in Haujrah and Jag villages. In early Sikh times the tribe began to found villages of their own; they had four recognised sub-divisions, called after the names of Lodí's four sons, but there are only two Muis now. They do not give their daughters to other tribes, though the men will take wives from any Jat community. The custom of *pagrí-vand* prevails, and adoption is very usual.

Bráhmans.

Seven villages in this district are held by Bráhman agriculturists. A few of the tribe are also employed in mercantile pursuits; but the majority maintain themselves by fees received in their capacity as ministers of religion.

Khatrís. Aroras.

The Khatrís and Aroras constitute the bulk of the commercial classes. They also hold considerable landed property, acquired in the generality of cases by recent purchase. According to Capt. Nisbet's returns, Khatrís hold 49, and Aroras 4 villages in the

Chapter III, Tribes Castes, and Leading Families.

Khatrís. Aroras.

district. It will be noticed how completely in this part of the country the Khatrí has replaced the Baniа tribe. In the census of 1881 no fewer than 21,872 Aroras returned their tribe as Uttarádhí, and only 6,753 as Dakhana. The principal Khatrí tribes so returned are shewn in the margin.

Bunjahi	..	11,179
Bahri	..	4,413
Charzati	..	1,962
Khokhran	..	1,872
Kapur	..	1,154
Marhotra	..	1,010
Bedi	..	652

This is, of course, a cross classification and some of the entries are shown twice over. Thus most of the Kapúr are also Chárzátí of the Bedí, are also Bunjáhí and so forth.

Jágírdárs and leading families.

The principal *jágírdár* family of the district is that of the late Rája Tej Singh, now represented by Rája Harbans Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Shekhúpura, who has received estates in this district, in exchange for those which he originally held in Siálkot (page 27, "Punjáb Chiefs"). Next to him comes the family of the late Sardár Jhandá Singh of Butála, now represented by Sardár Mahtáb Singh, son of the late Sardár. The *jágírs* of this family, valued at Rs. 1,500 per annum, and confirmed in perpetuity, are situated partly in Wazírabad and partly in Gújránwála *tahsíls*. Mahtáb Singh resides at Butála, and is an Honorary Magistrate within the borders of his *jágír* (page 156 "Punjáb Chiefs").

The other *jágírdárs* of importance are :—Díwan Karm Chand of Emínabád (page 308, "Punjáb Chiefs and Rajás") ; Rám Dás, son of the late Rai Múl Singh, formerly confidential agent of Rajá Tej Singh (page 318, Settlement Report) ; Sardár Mán Singh of Raryalá (page 299 of "Punjáb Chiefs") ; Sardár Anúp Singh of Mogul Chak (page 316 of "Punjáb Chiefs") ; Sardár Jíwan Singh, son of General Harsukh Rai of Háfizabád (page 225 of "Punjáb Chiefs") ; Bhaí Mahtáb Singh, grand-son of Bhaí Rattan Singh of Wazírabád (page 318, "Settlement Report").

The following is a sketch of the principal families:—Díwáns of Eminabád, *i.e.*, Díwán Anant Rám, Díwán Gobind Sáhai, Díwán Lachman Dás, and Díwán Karm Chand ; Díwáns of Akálgarh, *i.e.*, Díwán Rám Chand, Díwán Harí Singh, son of Díwán Múlraj, Díwán Karm Narain, son of Díwán Sáwan Mal, Díwán Sant Rám, son of Díwán Deví Dyal ; Díwán Bishan Dás, son of Díwán Sohná Mal (page 290 of "Punjáb Chiefs") ; Sardár Jíwan Singh, son of General Harsúkh Rai, and Lalá Rám Dyál Kapúr of Háfizabád (page 225 of "Punjáb Chiefs") ; Sardárs of Butálá, *i.e.*, Sardár Mahtáb Singh (Honorary Magistrate), Sardár Múl Singh, and Sardár Balwant Singh, heirs of Sardár Jhandá Singh of Butálá, Sardár Partab Singh, (Extra Assistant Commissioner), Sardár Karpál Singh, Sirdár Dyál Singh (Honorary Magistrate) and Sardár Jowálá Sing (Honorary Magistrate), sons of Sardár Gandá Singh of Butálá (page 156 of "Punjáb Chiefs") ; Sardár Gandá Singh Mattú (page 466 of Punjáb Chiefs") ; Sardár Lená Singh, grandson of Sardár Hukmá Singh, Chimni Rám Dás and Bhagwán Dás, heirs of Rai Múl Singh, Díwán Bishan Dás and Díwán Gandá Mal of Sohdra (page 477, "Punjáb Chiefs") ; Sardár Mán Singh of Raryálá (page 299 of "Punjáb Chiefs") ; Sardár Futteh Singh Sardár Anúp Singh and Sardár Nihál Singh of Mogul Chak (page 316 of "Punjáb Chiefs") ; Sardár Achhra Singh, grandson

Chapter III, C.

Village Communities, Rights, and Tenures.

Jagírdárs and leading families.

of Sardár Harí Singh Nalwa (page 190 of "Punjáb Chiefs"); Sardár Dharm Singh, son of Sardár Futteh Singh of Ghirjakh (page 460 of "Punjáb Chiefs"); Bágh Singh, Khushál Singh of Rámnagar, Hassan Walíye (page 453 of "Punjáb Chiefs"); Díwán Nand Gopál, Dugal of Wazírabad (page 457 of "Punjáb Chiefs").

Heirs of Sardár Gurdit Singh Chhachhí of Wazírabád (page 203 of "Panjáb Chiefs").

Full description of the above families will be found in the "Punjáb Chiefs" at the pages referred to.

Díwán Anant Rám.—This family is reckoned as the highest among Khatrís in this district, and is officially connected with the Jammu State. Díwán Gobind Sahai was Prime Minister to His Highness the Mahárájá, and this post is now held by his grandson, Díwán Anant Rám.

Rám Dás, son of the late Rai Múl Singh.—Is considered a high family among the Khatrís of this district. Rai Múl Singh was a famous man, and held the post of Honorary Assistant Commissioner. A *jágír* of Rs. 10,000 is granted in perpetuity to this family. Rai Múl Singh had employment first under Rajá Tejá Singh, and did excellent service for the British Government.

Díwán Thakur Dás Choprá of Wazírabad.—Is a man of note. He is exempted from personal attendance in Civil Court. He resides now at Banáras. He was first in the service of the Mahárájah of Jammu. He holds a *jágír*, and possesses good buildings and gardens at Wazírábad, which must have cost an enormous sum of money.

Mirzá Fukrullá Khân of Wazírábad.—Descends from the Rajás of Rajaurí, and lives at Wazírabad in Sumon Burj, which is a large building built during Ranjít Singh's time, which he bought from Government at a nominal price. Is an Honorary Magistrate, and gets a pension of Rs. 175 per mensem.

Lalá Rám Dyal, son of Lalá Ooshnák Rai of Háfízábad.—Is a very respectable and influential man among Khatrís at Hafízabád, and is nearly related to General Harsukh Rai (see page 225 of "Punjáb Chiefs"). He is a *zaildar* and receives *zamíndári inám* in three villages, and owns land in eight villages.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, RIGHTS, AND TENURES.

State of tenures at annexation.

The following description by Mr. Morris of the condition of tenures and rights in land which he found to exist at his settlement (1857) throws much light upon the manner in which the present rights in land have grown up or been created by the action of our Courts and Officers :—

"Here, in consequence of the unsettled state of the country for the last half century, the former prevalence of the *kan* system (the evil effect of which has been almost to do away with the distinction of proprietor and cultivator) the ill-defined nature of the proprietary rights, and the pastoral habits and nomad character of the people, we do not meet with those thriving village communities, bound together by ties of clanship and brotherhood, every member of which will take care that his own rights are recorded, and the liabilities of the others not omitted. On the contrary, the people here almost invariably ignore the principle of joint responsibility

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities, Rights, and Tenures.

State of tenures at annexation.

Under the Sikhs each was considered liable only for his own well or plot of cultivation, and if one member failed to pay his quota of the revenue, it was not exacted from the others. The consequence, therefore, has been that the people generally have been very tardy in affording aid in preparation of the Settlement record, it being beyond their comprehension that a system of joint privileges must also necessarily be one of joint responsibility. Another difficulty that meets one is the general apathy of the people; for so long have they been accustomed to have no voice in the management of the affairs of the village, that they are now very slow at comprehending that their wishes are consulted with any view to their real benefit. Again, the secret opposition of the *lambardárs* has proved an obstacle. This, however, is not more than was to be expected, when we remember that these *lambardárs*, were the men who, under the Sikhs, enjoyed all the profits. Any attempt, therefore, now made to define and secure the rights of the community at large cannot be very acceptable to them, tending, as it must, to circumscribe their profits, and diminish their influence and consequence.* I am, however, clearly of opinion that the too sudden introduction of our revenue system has not been attended with favourable results. It has taken the power out of the hands of the *lambardárs*, who alone have been hitherto accustomed to exercise it, and made it over to those who neither appreciate the gift, nor understand the benefits accruing therefrom. The consequence has been, that Government has been a loser in a financial point of view, if in no other. Another difficulty has been the low value of land. Where land is rich and valuable, much sought after and appreciated, the rights and liabilities attaching to property in it are well known, easily attested, and accurately recorded; but here, where land is a mere drug in the market, where property in the same is more dreaded for the liabilities attendant thereon, than sought after for the profits accruing therefrom, it will not be a matter of wonder that the attestation of a record showing accurately its rights and liabilities should have been attended with so much labour and trouble. The majority of the proprietors hold their land by right of possession rather than by any ancestral title. In the Khadir especially, each is proprietor of the plot of land he has reclaimed from the waste (*búta már*). In the well tracts we sometimes meet with villages where the land is divided according to ancestral shares, but such instances are rare."

Village tenures.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII. of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follows another form which itself often varies from one sub-division to another. Perhaps the most trustworthy statistics on the subject are those given by Capt. Nisbet, which will he found on the next page. It appears that the prevalent tenure of the district is of the kind described as *pattidári*, the rights and liabilities of the members of the village proprietary bodies being measured not by the area of holdings, as in *bhyachára* estates, but by shares either derived from ancestral right, or *customary*—resting, that is, upon some basis of calculation other than that of ancestral descent. Such bases of calculation are, the

* Mr. Trafford in a recent note says: The *lambardárs* in the *bár* tract still have great influence; the respect for family pedigree is still high.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities, Rights, and Tenures.

Village tenures.

number of ploughs, shares in wells the commonest of all or distinctions of good and bad soil. The distribution of profits of a holding on the one hand, and the amount of each member's contribution to the revenue on the other, in such cases are determined, as the case may be, by the number of ploughs brought by each to the work of cultivation (the *ploughs*, of course, including the oxen used to work them), or by the shares possessed by each in the common well (shares which, according to circumstances, may or may not be regulated by rights of inheritance from a common ancestor) or thirdly, by the quality of the soil in the plot which each has tilled. It further appears that at the time of Mr. Morris' Settlement large numbers of villages, in which the tenure was in reality of the kind above described, were wrongly recorded as *bhyachára;* possession being recorded to be the measure of each member's right and liability; whereas among themselves the people, both in the distribution of their profits and in the apportionment of the burden of the revenue, looked not to the area of each man's holding to ascertain the proportion of his right or liability, but maintained a steady adherence, even in spite of the Settlement entry, to the basis of calculation upon ancestral or customary shares. In a large number of cases Capt. Nisbet was enabled to correct the record so as to correspond with the facts.* It will usually be found, he adds, that where a co-parcener is in occupation of more land than his fair share according to the standard of proprietary right, he has paid his share of the Government revenue and taken his quotum of village income, according to the measure of right and not according to the land in his possession; and where this is so, the right of co-parceners to equalize their shares is freely admitted and is in accordance with local usages. In 595 cases, accordingly, an adjustment was effected by Capt. Nisbet between share and possession in all cases with the consent of the whole proprietary body, the adjustment being, to use Captain Nisbet's words, "entirely in accordance with the ideas of the people, and their satisfaction at the recognition of time-honoured custom" was immense."

Classification of tenures.

Tahsil.	*Zamindari.*	*Pattidari.* By ancestral shares.	*Pattidari.* Total of all kinds.	*Bhyachara.*	Total.
Gujranwala	39	125	367	42	448
Wazirabad	15	50	216	28	259
Hafizabad	84	36	393	15	492
Total ...	138	211	976	85	1,199

The statement given in the margin, exhibiting the results of Captain Nisbet's classification is adapted from a more elaborate statement published in his report.

Village officers.

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the several *tahsíls* of the district. The reason why the number of chief headmen in two *tahsíls* appears to exceed the number of

* Mr. Morris recorded 543 villages as *pattidári*, and 470 as *bhyachára*. Capt. Nisbet recorded 976 as *pattidári*, and 85 as *bhyachára*. For a detail of Captain Nisbet's figures, see the marginal table.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities, Rights, and Tenures.

Village officers.

village headmen is that in those *tahsíls* many villages have only one headman, and in such cases he was shown by the Deputy Commissioner as a chief headman. The *zaildár* system was introduced into this district shortly before the late settlement of 1865. Their mode of appointment and duties as revenue officers are the same as in the neighbouring districts of Siálkot and Gujrát. At first an allowance was made to them as police officers for performing police duties ; with the exception of three, these allowances have now lapsed or been withdrawn They are remunerated by a small percentage on the revenue and a small grant of waste land. With few exceptions they are representatives of the old farming class, and for the most part illiterate, but honest and much respected yeomen. The following table shows the *zails* of the district :—

Tahsil.	*Zaildars.*	Chief headmen.	Village headmen.
Gujranwala ...	20	449	328
Wazirabad ...	18	263	241
Hafizabad ...	19	496	730
Total ...	57	1,208	1 299

Tahsil.	*Zail.*	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste and tribe.
GUJRANWALA.	Arup	31	25,769	Chima Jats.
	Firozwala	15	9,808	Buttar "
	Gujranwala	29	20,148	Sansi "
	Miraliwala	17	11,148	Ghoraya "
	Man	19	12,727	Man "
	Gondlanwala	17	18,416	Waraich "
	Ladhewala	9	9,737	" "
	Butala Jhanda Singh ..	23	14,043	" "
	Nurpur	30	16,730	Chahil "
	Jhallan	16	8,082	Dhothar "
	Chabba Sindhuan	28	12,855	Sekhu "
	Naushehra	36	16,616	Virk "
	Karyal	27	10,690	" "
	Ratali Kalan	17	8,954	" "
	Mangoke	21	7,380	" "
	Malke	25	9,288	" "
	Dhillanwali	25	13,222	" "
	Kamoke..	21	10,517	" "
	Eminabad	29	15,806	Khatri.
	Gunna Ur	16	10,326	Labana Jats.
WAZIRABAD.	Sohdra	24	14,265	Chima Jats, with a mixture of Khatris and Arains.
	Abul Fatahwali	15	7,728	Chima Jats
	Jaura	13	12,187	Jats Sian, Ghumman, Bagri, Nat and Chima.
	Ghakhar	14	10,079	Chima Jats
	Baddoke	8	10,864	" "
	Wanyanwali	15	8,842	" "
	Dhaunkal	8	10,446	" Kaler and Jawande.
	Kot Ja'far	21	14,653	" Jats.
	Dilawar	9	8,759	" "
	Saroke	14	10,864	" "
	Ahmadanagar	8	3,054	" "
	Salloke	17	8,612	Chatha "
	Pindori Kalan	13	9,372	" "
	Virpal	16	10,659	" "
	Noiwala	19	11,370	" "
	Ghayawala	18	12,293	" "
	Kot Harra	18	10,264	" " and Khatris.
	Ramnagar	16	7,860	" "

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities, Rights, and Tenures.

Village officers.

Tahsil.	Zail.	No of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste and tribe.
Hafizabad.	Vanike	63	31,309	Tarar Jats, Kokri, Syds and Bhuns.
	Ramke	26	12,770	Chatha and Kharl Jats.
	Kaulo Tarar	26	10,592	Tarar and Bawari Jats.
	Jalalpur	53	25,849	Bhatti, Gondal and Bhun Jats.
	Pindi Bhattian	69	24,773	Bhatti, Gondal and Lodike Jats.
	Kot Nikka	10	3,713	Bhatti, Jats.
	Sukheke	18	4,348	" "
	Kasise	25	7,110	Lodike Jats.
	Sakhi	24	5,544	" "
	Kot Sarwar	16	5,169	" and Bhatti Jats.
	Hafizabad	28	9,606	Khatri and Hinjra Jats.
	Laweri	23	9,097	Bhun, Khatri, Dhothar and Awan Jats
	Kassoke	18	6,403	Hanjra Jats, Khatri, Virk, and Bhatti Jats.
	Gajiana Nau	22	7,405	Bhatti.
	Chuhr Kana	19	7,785	Virk Jats, Syds.
	Kaloke	11	7,525	" "
	Mirza	25	9,674	" "
	Bhikhi	17	6,253	" "
	Mananwala	6	3,130	" "

Zaildárs and chief headmen.

Captain Nisbet thus describes the system of *zaildárs* and chief headmen which was introduced at his settlement :—

"It has been before stated how, at commencement of the field survey, the men of known influence and good service, who were looked up to as chiefs over a considerable circle of villages, were appointed *zaildárs* or settlement *chaudhrís*. The office was an eagerly coveted one, and the right men I believe got the position. Each *zaildár* had five or six *patwáris' tappas*, which formed his circle of jurisdiction. In consideration of duties for which they are made responsible affecting the general welfare as well as the revenue administration of the district, the *zaildár* receives an *inám* varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per annum, a percentage on the *jama* of his *zail*, and a small grant of culturable land, usually about 50 acres. The appointment is not hereditary, but on the death of a *zaildár* the fittest man, whether a relative or not, and the man who can show proof of having assisted the local officers in the administration of the district will be selected for the office. In each village a *sarpanch* or head *lambardár* was elected from the existing *lambardárs* by the votes of persons actually shareholders in the village, regard being had to his general fitness. In no part of this district are the *lambardárs* in villages numerous, and the election of a *sarpanch* was not easy, as where the *lambardárs* are few and powerful, each can advance claims almost equal to his rivals. In very large villages, divided perhaps between the two races, and where there was no hope of one man being able to hold his own as head *lambardárs*, a *sarpanch* was appointed for the Hindu and one for the Muhammadan element, and thus great heart-burning and bitterness was avoided ; there were not 40 villages in the whole district, however, where this was found necessary. The appointment of *sarpanch* is not necessarily hereditary, but once appointed he cannot be removed except for gross neglect or incompetency. In the Háfizábád *tahsíl* there are 16 police *zaildárs*. They are the leading agriculturists, and each has a number of villages not necessarily in the same circle but within easy distance of his residence, the population of which belong to the same tribe or clan, and acknowledge the *zaildár* as their head or chief. This distribution of police *zaildárs* was made most carefully when the system was organized, and it would certainly, in view of the somewhat lawless disposition of the people in these parts, work in no other way ; but although these police *zaildárs* are also settlement *chaudhrís*, it was not found in any way practicable to make their revenue *zails* conterminous with their police jurisdiction ; it would have caused extreme dissatisfaction to have forced such an arrangement and attained no commensurate advantage.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities, Rights, and Tenures.

Zaildárs and chief headmen.

Each *zaildár* knows the villages he has to look after, and confusion is not likely to arise. Admirable as the institution of police *zaildárs* in the way of promoting self-government is, I feel sure that ere long the regular police system will be extended here.* The police *zaildár* system is unpopular with the people generally, the *zaildárs* make an arbitrary use of power, and their natural temperament is such that it is often an open question whether they are assisting or obstructing the Government officers, and they are so sensible of the pressure they can bring to bear by combination in any matter in which their own interests are concerned that they require most careful handling."

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV. shows the number of proprietors or shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful ; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjáb that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

Number of proprietors and area of holding.

Captain Nisbet gives the following figures as to the number of proprietors and the average area of estates :—

Description.	*Tahsil*			Total.
	Gujranwala.	Wazirabad.	Hafizabad.	
No. of proprietors who cultivate	12,109	7,898	10,314	30,381
Do. non-cultivating proprietors	1,385	1,053	1,280	3,718
Average area per proprietor	37	32	74	48
Do. cultivated area per proprietor	19	17	15	17
Do. revenue per proprietor	17	18	12	15

Tenants and rent.

Table No. XVI. shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI. gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful ; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district.

Tenant right.

Considerable alterations in the record of the relations between landlord and tenant were effected by Capt. Nisbet, who gives the figures on the next page as representing the statistics of tenant right as it stood at his settlement (1868).

* The police *zaildár* system has been long ago abandoned. A few of these *zaildárs* still receive allowances, but they are practically pensioners.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities, Rights, and Tenures.

Tenant right.

Number and Description of Tenants after Set

Description.	Tahsil		
	Gujranwala.	Wazirabad.	Hafizab
No. of hereditary cultivators...	2,140	201	70
No. of tenants-at-will	11,663	8,841	10,53
Cultivated area per proprietor and cultivator	8	8	7
Average area with hereditary cultivator	7	8	11
Do. with tenant-at-will ...	5	8	7

Mr. Morris writes thus regarding claims to ri pancy at the settlement of 1857:—

"There have been very few, if any, disputes regarding cu right of possession. The fact is, that in consequence of the p the scarcity of cultivators, the proprietors have been only give up to all their cultivators the right of possession, with inducing them to remain on the estate. We find, moreover, have the majority of cultivators been entered as hereditary, b also hold their land at the same rates as proprietors. *Ma* exception, not the rule, and it rarely, if ever, exceeds 6¼ per anna in the rupee."

River usages.

By common consent of the proprietors of villages b the Chenáb,* the rule in cases of changes of the rive defined to be the rule known as *darya banna*, by wh fordable stream wherever it may happen to flow, is cons the boundary of estates on either side In the cold we the river shrinks to its minimum level it often fal or more streams. One of these is the "non-fordabl stream. If there are two non-fordable streams the la by them is held to belong to Government.

Agricultural labourers.

The subject of the employment of field labour oth of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed furnished by the District Officer and inserted in the Fami 1879 (page 717). It is not customary for the agricultu district to employ hired field labourers, the majorit owners cultivating holdings of their own, and having n pay hired labourers. These field labourers are employ who are large landlords; by men of wealth and hon not themselves cultivate; and by female land-owners There are two classes of these labourers—(1) For year; and (2) for nine months, from 27th June to for *rabí*. Wages of those employed for 12 months maunds, 20 seers; cash Rs. 4 and daily food.† Of thos for nine months—cash Rs. 8; grain 14 maunds; no fo

* In one village only, that of Kádirpur, of the same tribe as th of the village of Kála on the opposite bank, the proprietors at the t ment elected to hold land on either bank, irrespective of changes of main stream.

† There has been considerable increase lately in the rate of wa the demand for labour on the Siálkot Railway and the new canal,

Agricultural labourers.

are of two castes : (1) *Zamíndár* Ját having no land ; and (2) Sweepers. Those who are employed for nine months earn their livelihood by handicrafts during the remaining period of the year. These labourers (Ját and Sweepers) are inferior to the poor agriculturists ; and those cultivating their own holdings, in respect of caste and indebtedness, &c. Their earned grain or cash is hardly sufficient for a year's expenditure, and they take grain on "credit from their masters or other bankers when the harvest is reaped." The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII., though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

Petty village grantees.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI. show the number of persons holding service grants from the village, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only ; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee ; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of or in payment for services rendered, to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Village fees.

The following village dues are worthy of notice as peculiar to this part of the country :—The *thanapat*, or one rupee, which is realized on all occasions of marriage, and is generally considered the perquisite of the village *mírási* : a tax of Re. 1-8-0 per annum on each cart in the *bár* villages ; also, in the *bár*, a fourth share of the profits on all wood and charcoal sold. In the *khádir* all the profits from *múnj*, *kana*, &c., are equally divided amongst the brotherhood.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIIIA. show the operations of the Registration Department ; and Table No. XXXIX. the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect ; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious ; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE, AND LIVE-STOCK.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

General statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV. gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land ; while the rain-fall is shown in Tables Nos. III. IIIA. and B. Table No. XVII. shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX. gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI. the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III., Section D.

Extension of cultivation.

According to the settlement survey made by Capt. Nisbet, the areas in 1866-67 were as follows, in acres :—

Description.	Gujranwala.	Wazirabad.	Hafizabad.	Total.
Total	492,631	288,112	856,682	1,637,425
Barren	111,186	100,769	112,417	324,372
Culturable	122,918	39,186	539,657	701,761
Lately abandoned	11,803	4,093	27,547	43,443
Total cultivated	228,887	130,653	169,730	529,270
Irrigated	174,947	105,430	121,031	401,408
Flooded	1,162	14,201	15,253	30,616
Dry	52,778	11,022	33,446	97,246

At the time of the first regular settlement there were in the three *tahsíls* now constituting the district. 424,184 acres of cultivation. Mr. Morris gives the figures as shown in the margin. In the face of these figures, it is difficult to account for the entry in the annual returns of 1868 of 416,444 acres only as under cultivation ; since, even in 1851-52, the years of Mr. Morris's measurements, there were 424,184 acres. A comparison

[illegible]ar ; and (at time of Mr. Morris's settlement (1851-52).

Tahsil.	Total area.	Area cultivated.
Gujranwala ..	485,374	178,186
Wazirabad ..	287,876	108,672
Hafizabad ..	923,836	137,326
Total ..	1,697,086	424,184

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

between the figures of Mr. Morris's and Capt. Nisbet's settlements show an increase to have taken place between 1852 and 1868 in the area cultivated amounting to no less than 143,665 acres, being in the proportion of 33·87 per cent. upon the area cultivated in 1851-52.

General character of the cultivation.

Mr. Morris thus describes the cultivation of the district ; and Capt. Nisbet's remarks show that but little advance had been made in its general character up to the time of his settlement.

"The cultivation of this district is by no means superior, and will not bear comparison with that of Sálkot or Gújrát. This may be attributed partly to the general inferiority of the soil, and partly to the idle habits and nomad character of the people. I do not mean to say that first-rate cultivation is not to be met with ; on the contrary, in some of the *khádir* and *charkhari mahal* villages, the soil is as highly manured, and the land as well cultivated as in any estates in the Punjab ; but this is the exception. Such instances are rare, and generally speaking the cultivators are lazy and idle, and bear much more the character of graziers than agriculturists. Nor is this to be wondered at when we consider that the majority of the villages were founded during the reign of Ranjít Singh, or less than 50 years ago. Prior to this, the present cultivators or their ancestors, were graziers, leading a nomad life, and tending their herds in the wide and extended tracts of the *bár*."

Agricultural seasons.

The seasons for sowing and harvesting the principal food-grains are shown below. Further information is given in the detailed notice of the several staples at pages 52 to 54.

Grain.	Seed time.	Harvest.
Moth and *jowar*	27th June to 27th July.	1st Nov. to 15th Nov.
Maize, rice, *mung* and *mash*	28th July to 15th Aug.	Do.
Kangni and china	13th July to 28th July.	29th Sept. to 14th Oct.
Kangni and china	10th Feb. to 10th March.	29th April to 10th May.
Gram, and wheat and gram ..	15th Sept. to 15th Oct.	10th April to 10th May.
Wheat, and wheat and barley ..	15th Oct. to 1st Dec.	Do.

Rain is needed for the *rabi* crops about the 15th October, 13th July, 28th January, and 27th February, and for the *kharíf* crops weekly from 27th June to 15th September, and one fall at the end of September. Failure of rain in August and September injures the *kharíf*, and in January and March the *rabi*. Excessive rain in March, June, and November is injurious ; and in the end of September it harms the rice crops. The distribution of the rain fall is shown in Tables No. III., IIIA. and IIIB.

Soils.

The land of this Doáb may be divided into two grand classes—the low and high lands, generally known by the following terms, *hetár* and *utár*—the former signifying the land in the vicinity of the river, or in any way subject to its influence ; and the latter the tract within this and towards the centre of the Doáb. The *hetár* is again sub-divided into *bet* and *dháya*, signifying respectively that subject to inundation and that free from it ; whilst the *utár* is distinguished by a variety of terms according to its locality. Thus in the north and well cultivated tracts it is known as *bángar*, *maira*, *des*, &c. ; whilst in the south it is called *barej*, *naka* and *bár*. The different varieties of soil chiefly known and recognized are described in the next pages.

Chapter IV, A.
—
Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Soils.

Goira, an artificial soil consisting of the best land of any soil, always highly manured, and worked to such a degree that its nature has become quite changed. It is always adjacent to towns or villages, or else consists of the finest land within the inner circle of the well. It is mostly found in the *khádir* estates, or in those of the *charkhari mahál;* after that in the *bángar;* and then in the adjoining *bár*. There is very little in the *bár*. Only the best crops are grown on it, as sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and all other garden stuffs. Wheat is not often grown on it unless the sugar-cane fails, when it follows as a reserve, the one being sown in *Phagan* (March), and the other not till *Asauj* (September), or six months after.

Rohi, the finest natural soil, a stiff loam, breaks up into large clods. That known as *chamb rohi* is found in low land near streams and ponds; it answers to the *matiyár* of the provinces, is dark in colour, hard and unyielding, and consequently difficult to work. It is not manured, but requires much irrigation. In favourable rainy seasons it grows heavy crops of rice; gram also is much grown on it, as also wheat and *goji*. It is never found in the *khádir;* mostly met with in the *bángar* and *deg chaks*, the latter more especially. There are also some fine patches in the *charkhari mahál* and a little in the *bár*.

Dosháki is the *domat* of Hindustán: a clayey soil generally of good quality, manured by cattle being folded on it; when manured, it grows cotton, fine wheat, barely, *jowár*, *makkí*, melons, &c. Without manure, it produces the ordinary crops of barley, *goji*, *chari*, *moth*, *másh*, &c. It is common all over the district.

Maira, a mixture of clay and sand (the *rosli* of Hindustán) of many varieties; some very good, and equal to the best *dosháki*; others again very poor, and not much better than *tibbah*. Its quality depends on the amount of sand in it. The more sand the poorer the soil. It is worth very little without manure and irrigation; it grows all the ordinary crops. This and the preceding are the staple soils of the district.

Tibbah, nearly all sand (the *bhúr* of the provinces), worth very little; only grows the inferior crops of *moth*, *másh*, &c.

To the above may be added the different varieties of land known as *kallar*, *kallarati*, &c., which are almost useless and will grow hardly any crop at all. They throw out an excess of alkalescence, and are greatly impregnated with saltpetre, so that after a shower of rain the ground appears as if covered with a thick frost. The tracts in the district in which this most abounds are some 70 villages in *parganah* Rámnagar, and a strip of land running down through the Sharrakpur *parganah*, about three miles in breadth, and lying between the river villages and those situated in the vicinity of the Degh *naddi*. There are also two other varieties of soil deserving of notice, *viz.*:—

Chamb, or low land, receiving the drainage from the neighbouring high land. During the rains and cold season water lies and a *jhíl* is formed. On the borders of the *chamb* land good *rohí* soil is often found, growing fine rice; this variety is known as *chamb rohí*.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Soils.

Bela, or the tract lying next to the river, not much above its level, is generally new land, sometimes with fine alluvial soil, but often much injured by sand. It produces naturally fine grass, and affords fine pasturage to the villages in the vicinity. The jungle known as *jhau* abounds in this. The river villages of the Háfizábad and Shekhúpura *parganahs* have very fine *belas* attached to them; they often extend for miles, and form very valuable pasturage grounds. In years of drought all the upland villages send their cattle to these *belas* to graze.

Irrigation.

Irrigation is effected by direct overflow from the Chenáb, Deg, and other streams, described in earlier paragraphs, by Persian wheels working into hollows filled from the same sources, or into ponds supplied by the local rain-fall; and, lastly, by wells. The well tract *par excellence* of the district (the *charkhari mahál*), is comprised in the *parganahs* of Wazírábad, Gújránwála, and Kámoke occupying the western frontier of the district towards Siálkot. Here the depth of water ranges from 20 to 30 feet below the surface, and every acre can be brought under irrigation at comparatively small cost. The distance of water below the surface rapidly increases towards the west; even 12 miles to the west of Gújránwála the distance is 40 feet. In the Háfizábad *tahsíl* beyond the influence of the Chenáb, the average depth is 70 feet. Table No. XIV. gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time two per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 68 per cent. from wells, four per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 26 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show the number of wells then existing in the district, with certain statistics regarding them:—

Number of wells.	*Depth to water in feet.*		Cost in Rupees.	*Bullocks per wheel or bucket.*		Cost of Gear.			*Acres irrigated per wheel or bucket.*	
	From	To		Number of Pairs.	Cost in Rupees.	Rs.	A.	P.	Spring.	Autumn.
5,456	..	20	125-150	4	160	52	0	0	12	13
1,330	20	30	200-250	5 and 7	300 and 420	52	8	0	18	13
2,064	30	40	250-275	6 and 7	360 and 490	53	0	0	24	16
1,085	40	60	350	8	640	53	8	0	27	23
772	60	80	500	9	720	54	0	0	35	35

All these wells were bricked, but unbricked wells of a temporary nature are also used in the low lands of the river. The wells under 20 feet deep are found in the *bet* circles of Wazírábad and Háfizábad, and in the Degh circle of Gújránwála; those of from 20 to 30 feet in the *charkhari* circles of Gújránwála and Wazírábad, and the *kallar* circles of Wazírábad and Háfizábad; those of from 30 to 40 feet in the *bágar* and *mahra* circles throughout the district; those of from 40 to 60 feet in the circle adjoining the *bár* in Gújránwála and Háfizábad; and those of over 60 feet in the *bár* circle of Háfizábad. At the settlement survey of 1866-67 it was found that 75 per cent. of the cultivation was watered

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Irrigation.

from wells, 6 per cent. was flooded, and 19 per cent. dry. Thus the subsequent extension of cultivation would appear to have been largely in the tracts dependent upon rain. The use of the Persian wheel is universal. In the *charkhari mahál* proper, bullocks are employed to work them, buffaloes in the parts of the district where wells are slightly deeper. Buffaloes are stronger than bullocks, but are shorter lived, and, being less able to bear heat and fatigue, cannot work during the hot months, except at night. The condition of a well is always estimated by the number of bullocks employed upon it. A first-class *kámil* well has about 40 acres attached to it, and should be worked by eight pairs of bullocks. In general, however, there are not more than four, except in the *bár* tract, where every good well has at least six pairs of bullocks attached to it.

The arrangements for watering are dependent on the number of shares—each share having a stated period allotted to it, called *vári*. If there are only two or three shares in a well, then the *vári* will extend to eight watches—24 hours; if four shares and upwards, the period allotted to the *vári* is four watches or 12 hours. The *vári* of 12 hours is by far the most common, especially in the *charkhari mahâls* adjoining the *bár* and *bár* estates. In these there are generally 4 *váris*; in the *bángar* often six; whilst in the *khádir* we find 8 and 10 *váris*. In the *khádir* one yoke of bullocks will work for two watches, consequently two yokes will work a *vári*; whilst in the *bár* one yoke cannot work more than one watch, so that four yokes are required to work a *vári* of four watches.

Area and crops per well.

The amount of land irrigated by a well depends on the nature of the soil, depth of water from the surface, and condition of the well, but most of all on the number of yokes it is worked by. A *kámil* well with 8 yokes, worked day and night, will irrigate 40 acres of land. This, however, cannot be reckoned on with certainty, and 30 acres is the average in ordinary years; whilst in years of scarcity or drought not more than 20 or 25 acres can be calculated on. In *bár* land, one yoke is equal to irrigating five acres in the year; whilst in the *bángar* and *khádir* it reaches seven or eight acres. The soils of the *khádir* and *bángar* tracts, however, absorb more water than that of the *bár*. Buffaloes are mostly used in the *bár* and *nakka*. They are also coming into use in the *bángar*, but in the *khádir* inferior bullocks can do the work. Buffaloes are superior in strength to bullocks, but cannot work in the sun so well. The expenses of irrigation are least in the *khádir*, and greatest in the *bár*; in the latter, the water is often so far from the surface that it is by no means uncommon to see two yokes of buffaloes working together at one well. In *rohi* land the *rabi* crops preponderate, whilst in the *maira* the *kharíf* have slightly the advantage. Generally speaking 40 acres will be thus classified: *Rabi*, 22 acres—18 wheat, 2 barley, 2 *goji*; *kharif*, 18 acres—2 sugar-cane, 2 cotton, 2 maize, 1 rice, 1 mustard, 4 *jowár*, and 6 fodder for cattle. Nearly every crop, even down to fodder for cattle, is grown on irrigated soil, and requires artificial irrigation. The only crops not irrigated are gram, *moth*, and *bájra*. The crops

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Area and crops per well.

regularly watered, and always requiring artificial irrigation, are as follows:—*Rabi*, garden stuffs from 6 to 20 waterings; wheat, barley, *goji* 5 or 6 times, wheat generally getting one more watering than the others; *kharif*, sugar-cane 16 to 25 waterings; cotton 5 or 6; maize 6 or 7; mustard, turnips, and carrots always irrigated more or less. *Jhalárs* are used like wells; they are built on the bank of a stream or pond, the water being brought under by a cut. A *jhalár* will irrigate from 25 to 30 acres on an average. For rice cultivation a *dhíngli* is sometimes used. *Kacha* wells are also common in the *khádir*.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

Table No. XXII. shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsíl* of the district as returned in 1878-79. The corresponding settlement figures for ploughs are given below at page 57. Within the last four or five years a lighter cart, called *rerhi*, better suited for transport over unmetalled roads, has to a great extent superseded the old heavy bullock cart. The ploughs are of very simple make. Many were formerly made at Wazírábad and Sohdra, and sold at the Dhaunkal fair; but the sale has fallen off of late years. A pair of bullocks will plough from a third to half an acre per diem. Of the ordinary spring crops, wheat, barley and the like take from four to eight ploughings, and garden produce and vegetables from five to ten. Of the *kharif*, crops sugar-cane requires some 16 ploughings, cotton four to six and the rest three or four.

Manure and rotation of crops.

Percentage of Cultivated Area which is Manured.

—	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Total.
Irrigated land	9	3	88	100
Unirrigated land ..	..	..	100	100

The description given in the margin of the use of manure as practised in the district, was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 256). The average quantity of manure for an acre per annum is about 200 maunds; and any savings of manure from land constantly manured are also added to lands occasionally manured. Land is usually manured at the time the crops are sown, but when any crops are attacked by disease such as *tela* or insects, manure of *kallar* earth is given. Sugar-cane, cotton, and wheat are the principal crops which require to be manured. Manure is very generally used, but is much wasted. Liquid manure is seldom preserved, nor, except in the large towns, is manure bought and sold. *Doshahi* soil is usually manured by having cattle penned upon it. Of the *rabbi* crops, garden produce is always manured, wheat generally. Of the *kharif* crops, sugar-cane, cotton, and maize are always manured. The rotation of crops is in a measure attended to, but is not systematically carried out. One-fourth of he land attached to a well usually lies fallow.

H2

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Principal staples.

Table No. XX. shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below :—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kangni	1,688	997			
China	2,979	2,876	Linseed	314	273
Mattar	481	694	Mustard	13,183	12,652
Mash	969	1,081	Til	2,073	1,943
Mung	26,586	21,714	Tara Mira	1,839	1,362
Masur	169	524	Hemp	117	197
Coriander	61	33	Kasumbh	3	1
Chillies	103	50	Other crops	370	831

The areas under the various crops as ascertained at the settlement survey of 1866-67 will be found below at page 55. The following account of the principal staples is extracted, with a few verbal alterations, from Capt. Nisbet's report :—

Sugar-cane.

The most valuable crop for its acreage is sugar-cane. This is grown chiefly on the river lands of Wazírábad and in the whole well-irrigated land of the Wazírábad and Gújránwála *parganahs*. Notwithstanding the manure, irrigation, and labour necessary to secure a good crop, it is the most remunerative of all produce. By the measurement papers, as compared with *patwáris'* yearly papers, it appears that the growth of sugar-cane has doubled within the last few years, and the people are year by year more alive to the value of the crop. Sugar-cane is usually an autumn (*kharif*) crop. After careful preparation of the land it is sown in *Phagan* (or February), and the crop ripens in *Maghar* (or November and December), in which months one or more sugar-mills will be found at work in nearly every village of the Wazírábad and Gújránwála *tahsíls*. There are three varieties of cane. The *treru* and *chinkha* are most generally cultivated ; the *dhaulú* or white, a delicate variety, is esteemed the best ; but it demands extra labour and attention, for which agriculturists consider the superior crop does not sufficiently compensate. The *treru* is a yellow sort, and the cane is not so strong or straight. The *chinkha* is an inferior kind, and of red colour ; the cane is very sweet, but gives very little juice ; this sort is sometimes grown only for fodder.* The people have curious superstitions about sugar-cane ; the setting the cane is a solemn operation ; none of the family are allowed to spin on that day for fear it should cause a stringy and worthless crop, and when the crop is ripe the first juice pressed in the new sugar-mill is distributed gratis to *fakirs* and servants.

Cotton.

Cotton (*kapás*) is a *kharíf* or autumn crop ; it is grown as a rule in irrigated land and is usually manured. In the *bár* tracts it is sometimes sown as a rain crop, but the out-turn is poor. The seed, after preparation by steeping in water and rubbing with cow-dung, is sown in *Chét* or *Baisákh* (March and April). The cotton is usually gathered during *Katik* and *Maghar* (October and November), the women of the cultivator's family being usually

* Sugar-cane is always extensively manured, and is grown in the immediate vicinity of the wells.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Cotton.

employed in this work. The picking is made every seventh or eighth day. This crop often sustains considerable damage from rats. A great impetus was given temporarily to the growth of cotton during the American war, but latterly the culture has fallen off, and now only enough is grown for home consumption. Both sugar-cane and cotton are regarded in this district as the revenue-paying crops, and they are often grown in the *parganahs* of Wazírábad and Gújránwála with a view of meeting the Government demand, the profit from all other produce going into the pockets of the cultivators.

Wheat.

Wheat is the staple crop of the district, one-third of the cultivated area being occupied with it. There are several varieties of wheat grown. The best is a remarkably fine white kind, known as *dágar kanak*, and grown in Etawah, Fírozwálá, and Kangníwálá in *parganah* Gújránwála. The table of both Mahárája Ranjít Singh and his father when residing either at Lahore or Gújránwála was always supplied with wheat from Etawah. The wheat crops throughout the tracts adjoining the *bár* are particularly good. A great deal of wheat is exported to Multán, Lahore, and Amritsar, and of late years to Karrachí.*

Rice.

Good rice is grown on the Deg, and in some other parts of the district where there is pond irrigation, and in some places near the Chenáb.

Flax.

The cultivation of flax has of late years been encouraged by the district authorities, and good crops have been raised in several villages. There is, however, no ready sale for it.

Mehndi.

The culture of *mehndi* is not general, but it deserves some notice. It is the ever-green shrub used for fencing in most Indian gardens, from the leaves and young branches of which very valuable scarlet dye of remarkably deep colour is extracted. The seed after having been soaked in water some days previously is sown in beds in the month of *Chet* (March), it requires unremitting irrigation until the rains commence; in *Sáwan* (July) the seedlings are planted out like onions; they require four years to come to perfection; they are then cut down three times a year, in *Chet*, *Asauj*, and *Poh* (March, September and December); fresh shoots grow up again and again in an everlasting crop. The out-turn is certain and valuable, and the cròp not liable to sustain injury from the farmer's numerous enemies in the way of insects, animals, or diseases, and it may be wondered that its culture is not more extended; but the ignorance and superstition of the peasantry is such, that peculiar fatality in their minds attends its cultivation. Any one growing it will certainly be childless, and ever goes in imminent danger ofsudden death.

Gram.

Gram is a very important crop in this district, extensively grown in *parganah* Háfizábad and all villages bordering upon the *bár*; it is very seldom artificially irrigated, and is grown with

* Wheat is sown in the months of *Hár* and *Asu* (August and September), and is almost invariably manured. It is generally sown broadcast except in low *saílába* land, in which a drill is used. There are some *nowriahs* at Karrachí, who have agencies at Gújránwála and Wazírábad for the export of wheat through that port.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

little labour; it is liable to injury from thunder and lightning or heavy rain, which last is especially dreaded when the gram in the pods is ripe and the crop ready for cutting. Hares also do a great deal of injury; the arrival of any European officer, to whom they afford excellent sport, is always welcomed to assist in ridding the fields of them.

Tobacco.

Tobacco is grown on the highly enriched or manured lands common round all villages. It is sown in a sunny, well-protected spot in *Katik* (October); the seedlings are transplanted in *Magh* or *Phagan* (January and February), and ripen in *Jeth* or *Har* (May or June). The land cannot be too well manured, and constant irrigation and hand-hoeing are essential. The return from tobacco is so large that the trouble necessary for its cultivation is amply compensated. The village of Kasisí in *parganah* Háfizábad is renowned for its tobacco.

Jowár.

Jowár, *a kharíf* crop, for which the *bár* soil is very suitable. It is extensively grown for fodder (*charri*).

Cattle fodder.

Turnips and other root crops are largely grown (often in amongst the wheat) in the highly cultivated lands of the Chenáb and well-irrigated tracts, as fodder for cattle, grass being very scarce. Cultivators with few cattle will often grow turnips, which find a ready sale at remunerative prices. A dry season is favourable to a good crop of turnips, and an extension of their cultivation would alleviate one of the worst dangers of a drought—the failure of fodder for the cattle.

Average yield: Production and consumption of food-grains.

Table No. XXI. shows the estimated average yield, in pounds, per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 28. The total consumption of food-grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report is shown, in maunds, in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 550,576 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports, and imports, of food-grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 152 Famine Report) that the local produce was insufficient for the needs of the population; and that an annual import of some 634,000 maunds was required, consisting principally of wheat, gram, *jowár*, rice, and barley, brought from neighbouring districts, and especially from Ferozepore and in the case of barley from Gurdaspur. The table on the next page is taken from Capt. Nisbet's Settlement Report. In it he details the crops grown in the district, together with the area under cultivation for each, the yield per acre, and the estimated money value of the produce. The areas are those for the year of measurement 1866-67.

Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat	6,00,824	7,74,096	13,74,920
Inferior grains ..	9,10,339	11,72,873	20,83,212
Pulses	3,09,515	3,98,777	7,08,292
Total ..	18,20,678	23,45,746	41,66,424

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Average yield: Production and consumption of food-grains.

Description, Out-turn and Value of Crops, 1866-67.

Name of Crop.	Area (in acres).	Yield per acre.			Total yield.	Average price current per rupee per maund of 40 *sers*.		Total Value.
		M.	S.	C.	M.	M.	S.	Rs.
CLASS I. *Order of Value*—								
Sugar-cane	23,397	7	22	4	177,145	0	17	4,16,814
Cotton	38,659	4	30	4	15,574	0	15	2,81,532
Vegetables	3,230	18	10	11	59,003	0	39	60,516
Tobacco	2,758	5	29	5	15,810	0	15	42,162
Turnips	1,216	22	35	3	27,822	0	39	28,536
Poppy	497	3	32	5	1,892	0	15	5,046
Mehndi	128	8	0	10	1,026	0	15	2,736
Pepper	59	2	34	2	168	0	11	612
Ajwain	27	1	10	0	33	0	15	90
Saunf (Anise seed) ..	7	1	10	0	8	0	5	66
CLASS II. *Order of Value*—								
Wheat	1,88,019	5	22	2	10,44,214	0	34	12,28,488
Jowar (Maize)	64,261	5	36	6	3,79,744	1	4	3,45,222
Gram	42,967	6	22	1	2,81,503	1	1	2,74,658
Goji (Barley and Wheat mixed) ..	19,276	5	11	7	1,01,898	1	0	1,01,898
Munji (Rice)	9,688	6	20	4	63,036	0	37	68,148
Makkai (Indian Corn)..	9,368	6	13	8	59,378	1	1	57,930
Jhona (2nd-class Rice)..	909	7	22	13	6,882	0	37	7,440
Alsi (Flax)	338	3	8	12	1,088	0	26	1,674
Dhan (3rd-class Rice) ..	57	7	10	8	414	1	0	414
CLASS III. *Order of Value*—								
Barley	87,583	4	31	13	1,80,302	1	11	1,41,414
Sarsuf (Mustard) ..	9,979	3	8	0	31,958	0	27	47,346
Belra (Gram and Wheat mixed) ..	3,634	6	35	0	24,985	1	2	23,796
Bajra (Millet)	1,706	3	20	0	5,969	0	35	6,822
Senji (Clover)	1,083	3	0	0	3,249	0	35	3,714
Hemp	510	2	39	7	1,522	0	18	8,384
Dhanian (Coriander seed)	107	1	20	0	160	0	14	456
Kasumba (Saffron) ..	38	0	29	7	28	0	4	282
Mandal	27	3	0	0	81	1	20	54
CLASS IV. *Order of Value*—								
Moth (Vetch)	44,630	8	21	3	157,534	1	3	1,46,544
Mung (Pulse)	17,603	3	32	12	66,922	0	31	86,352
Mash (Mascorn).. ..	1,646	4	7	11	6,901	0	27	10,224
Taramira	1,325	2	1	7	2,697	0	37	2,916
Kangni	616	3	4	3	1,915	1	8	1,596
China	616	4	0	11	2,474	1	13	1,854
Til (sesamum orientale)	595	1	39	6	1,181	0	21	2,250
Charri (Fodder) ..	465	5	16	4	2,514	1	4	2,286
Sawank	395	2	28	6	1,070	1	19	726
Chural	302	2	0	0	603	1	20	402
Rawan (Bean)	58	3	35	12	225	0	35	258
Methra	48	3	1	2	145	1	11	114
Wasma (Indigo)	1	6	12	0	6	0	14	18
Total for the district..	5,27,739	0	0	0	..	0	0	84,06,770

Arboriculture and forests.

Table No. XVII. shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. Two blocks, of about a square mile each, near the town of Gújránwála and Wazírábád, set apart as plantations, are "reserved," while 91 square miles of the *bár* proposed to be reserved and 5 square miles of river *belas* are "unreserved;" an area of 140 square miles also in the *bár* conterminous with the Jhang district, and adjoining the proposed reserves, is "protected." It is now under contemplation to absorb about a lakh of acres of the northern portion of the forests by cultivation rendered possible by the

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Arboriculture and forests.

canal; and a commencement will possibly shortly be made in the location of some 100 families of the Mazbi Sikhs of the 23rd and 32nd Pioneers in that portion through which the Lahore and Sháhpur road passes. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. Wild of the Forest Department:—

"The forests of this district are of large extent; they lie chiefly in the *bár*, the extreme south-west of the district, in the Háfizábád *tahsil*. Here there is one compact block of 26 *rakhs*, in area 140,139 acres, bounded on the north, east, and south, by village lands, and on the west by the Forest Department forests of the Jhang district, with which it forms one vast stretch of jungle 222,031 acres in extent. The greatest length of the Gújránwála block from north to south is 24 miles, and breadth from east to west 22 miles. Adjacent to this there are two smaller blocks of 7,809 acres, while there are three so-called *belas* on the Chenáb river and two *rakhs* close to the town of Gújránwála, making a total area of forest land under the Forest Department in this district of 152,575 acres. In addition to this, there are 17 *rakhs*, 7,881 acres in extent studded here and there over the district, but chiefly towards the *bár* which are now under control of the District authorities, having been relieved by the Forest Department. The vast extent of level country included in the *bár* forests is studded with a low open jungle of *jhand*, *bán*, *karil*, and *mallah*, here the one, there the other predominating, but never of such density or magnitude as to impress one with the idea that this is a forest. The trees are stunted, often decayed, and certainly fit for nothing but firewood. The ground, however, in seasons of fair rain is thickly covered with grasses of various kinds, many excellent for fodder; and its importance and value as pasture, whatever it may be, as a wood-producing area, is undoubted. The soil is comparatively rich, and only requires irrigation to be fairly productive. The Chenáb canal, which is to run through the northern portion of this tract, will in every way greatly enhance its value. The wood produce of the tract, on account of its great distance from any centre of consumption (45 to 80 miles) is difficult to utilize. Signs of this tract having at some period been peopled and cultivated, are still visible in many places.

"The table on the next page shows the names and areas of the Gújránwála forests, all of which came under the Forest Department on the 1st April, 1870. The first 29 forests lie in the extreme south-west of the district, bordering on Jhang and Montgomery. They form a portion of the great *bár* tract, and their prevailing trees are the *jhand* (prosopis spicigera), the *van* or *pilu* (salvadora oleodies), the *karíl* (capparis aphylla), and the *mullá* (zizyphus nummularia). They yield wood for fuel and pasture; and of the former 305,383 maunds, valued at Rs. 64,014, were obtained from 29,615 acres between 1870 and 1878, while during the same period the average yearly value of the latter was Rs. 25,442. The fuel is carried by carts and camels, and consumed by the Panjáb Northern State Railway. *Rakhs* Nos. IV. to XXIX. inclusive, aggregating 140,139 acres, are continuous, and adjoin the Jhang forests, with which they form a continuous block containing 222,031 acres of forest. Nos. II. and III, aggregating 6,811 acres, and No. I. of 998 acres, are adjacent to but separate from the above. Nos. I. to XII. inclusive, in area 56,145 acres, are shortly to become 'reserved' forests; while Nos. XIII. to XXIX. inclusive, in area 89,969 acres, are 'protected' forests. A portion of No. VI., 1,834 acres in area, is unreserved. No. XXX. is a portion of the old *rakh* Chichra which has been retained as a plantation, the remainder having been given back to the district. It is situated three miles to west of Gújránwála, and its chief trees are *kikar* (acacia arabica) and *dhák* (butea frondosa) and Mulla. Its yearly produce of pasture is worth about Rs. 200. No. XXXI. is a *kikar* forest, lying three miles east of Gújránwála, and yields wood and pasture to the annual value of Rs. 500. It is 'reserved.' Nos. XXXII. to XXXIV. inclusive are *belas* on the Chenáb, which produce *táli* (dalbergia sissu), and pasture to the annual value of some Rs. 1,300, and *kahí* grass

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

Arboriculture and forests.

for the bridge of boats. They are all 'reserved,' and a portion of No. XXXII is laid out as a plantation. Government rights in all these forests are absolute, the villagers having no concurrent rights."

Name of Forests	Area in acres.	Name of Forests.	Area in acres.
1.—Jhinda Jharianah	998	Brought forward	92,595
2.—Makki	4,278		
3.—Hamoki	2,533	20.—Borewali	6,914
4.—Kamawali	6,461	21.—Bajwana	5,576
5.—Kamalwali	4,299	22.—Moman	5,184
6—Lagar	4,142	23.—Kotha	5,572
7.—Ratti Tibbi	7,936	24.—Kothra	3,598
8.—Gajianah	7,348	25.—Maghawali	5,365
9.—Kingrawali	5,092	26.—Malianah	6,055
10—Daban	4,040	27.—Tulanwali	5,301
11.—Bhikhololohari	4,700	28—Karkan	5,382
12.—Bhagomalli	4,318	29.—Gidranwali	4,482
13.—Ramuana	4,675	Lagar, part of No. VI.	1,834
14.—Kundianwali	5,232	30.—Chichra	300
15.—Pauhana	4,930	31.—Kikranwali	576
16.—Andheri	5,358	32.—Thattah Fakirullah	625
17—Chunawali	5,522	33.—Santpura	391
18.—Dabora	6,276	34.—Burj Gabna and Burj Husain	2,735
19.—Ratti	4,547		
Carried over	92,595	Total area	152,575

Live-stock.

Table No. XXII shows the live-stock of the district as returned in the Administration Report at various times. At Settlement (1866-67) Captain Nisbet found the number of plough cattle (bullocks and buffaloes) and ploughs to be as indicated in the margin.

—	Gujranwala.	Wazirabad.	Hafizabad.	Total.
Plough cattle ..	127,802	78,134	132,237	338,173
Ploughs	23,847	14,404	18,204	56,455

The supply of bullocks is said to be more scarce in the district than in former years. Sayads used to come up twice a year, in the months of *Jet* and *Sáwan*, from the Deraját and the *thall* country of Sháhpur and Leia, bringing droves of bullocks for sale.* This source of supply failed in 1852-53. The want, however, has been met by the importation of buffaloes. The figures in the margin show the number of cattle in this district, as now estimated. There is no Government ram or bull. A few which were sent from Hissar have all died. A cattle fair is held at Emínabád during April each year on the first of *Baisakh*. In 1883, 5,694 head of cattle were exhibited. Of these 5,355 were sold for Rs. 64,708-13-0. The rest were taken back by the owners. Rs. 240, as shown in the margin, were given as prizes; and the second table in the margin gives the average prices of live stock. In many parts of the district great difficulty is experienced in the matter of fodder for

Bullocks and Cows,	1,32,772
Buffaloes	86,062
Sheep	51,859
Goats	21,621
Horses	1,407
Mules	126
Ponies	626
Donkeys	4,881
Camels	3,058

8 Cows	Rs.	45
15 Bullocks	"	90
14 She-buffaloes ..	"	85
2 He-buffaloes ..	"	20

Buffaloes	Rs.	50
Bullock	"	40
Horse	"	100
Cow	"	25
Camel	"	60
Mule	"	80
Donkey	"	10

* The prices ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

Live-stock.

the cattle. Turnips are grown in some quantities with this purpose. During the spring the cattle are fed upon green wheat; in the summer upon chaff (*bhúsa*); in the autumn and winter upon turnips or green crops grown for the purpose, sometimes upon the coarser kinds of sugar-cane. It is only during the rains that grass is available. During a severe drought, in 1853, Mr. Morris records that he often saw cattle fed upon the leaves of a bush called *bher* or *mallah* chopped up and mixed with a little *bhúsa*. No horse fair is held in this district.

Horse-breeding operations.

The Government system of horse-breeding has been in operation since February 1882. The number of branded mares for horse-breeding is 181; none were branded for mule-breeding, though eighty unbranded mares of small size have been served by donkey stallions under the orders of Government. There are three horse stallions, all of Arab breed, and two donkey stallions, one of Arab, and the other of Persian breed. The people are generally appreciating the advantages of horse-breeding, and considerable improvement may be expected in this direction before long. No *salutris* are employed at present, and consequently no colts gelt by them, but the District Committee has agreed to employ a *salutri* in each *tahsíl*, as soon as competent and trained men can be obtained, and has sent up three local students to study in the Veterinary School at Lahore. No remounts have as yet been obtained, as the operations have only been in force for a year, and it is believed that no colts have been yet taken out of the district by dealers.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Occupations of the people.

Table No. XXIII. shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained fully in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII. of the same Report. The figures in Table No. XXIII. refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agricultural with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in a great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. In 1868, Capt. Nisbet, the Settlement Officer, classed the population as shown in the table on the next page.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural ..	10,010	264,480
Non-Agricultural	61,984	280,418
Total ..	71,994	544,895

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

Occupations of the people.

Class.	Gujranwala.	Wazirabad.	Hafizabad.	Total.
Hindu agriculturists	38,096	7,911	17,699	63,706
" Non-agriculturists ..	96,724	23,151	23,800	143,675
Musalman agriculturists	37,398	50,261	61,668	149,327
" Non-agriculturists ..	50,331	69,718	73,819	193,868
Total agriculturists	75,494	58,172	79,367	213,033
" Non-agriculturists	147,055	92,869	97,619	337,543

Capt. Nisbet says that the figures "have been prepared with the greatest care, and are accurate up to date;" but the proportion of non-agriculturists seems large. It is not stated how the figures were arrived at. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 115 to 123 of Table No. XIIA. and in Table No. XIIB. of Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV. gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. The small town of Nizámábad, near Wazírábad, is still famous for its workers in iron. Under native rule they were chiefly engaged in the manufacture of weapons; but their trade has greatly declined of late years. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

Cutlery.

"Nizamabad in this district is known for its cutlery. The tourist is frequently offered at hotels and *dák* bungalows many-bladed pocket knives bristling with hooks, screw-drivers, and other contrivances more calculated to display the ingenuity of the maker than to serve the convenience of the purchaser. These are generally accompanied by tobacco cutters, a somewhat elaborate and automatic machine for cutting cake-tobacco, neatly mounted on polished *shisham* wood, wonderfully well finished for native work, costing only Rs. 5. These are specimens of a trade in cutlery which seems to have been established for a long time at Wazírábad and Nizamabad, where also guns, pistols, swords, razors, spears, horse-bits, bullet-moulds and other steel articles are made—it would perhaps be better to say, can be made—for there is not a regular production. The finish and polish of the articles, though not perfect, is better than the quality of the steel, which, although tough, is deficient in hardness, and is often scarcely to be distinguished from good iron. The edge of a Nizamabad pen knife is soon blunted, and as a "Rodger's" knife can be had in any *bazar* for eight or sometimes six annas, it may be imagined that the local production is but small. The forging of these articles is often admirable. This is a matter quite apart from the quality of the metal and the subsequent finish, and it is usually the crucial difficulty of the native smith, who seems in forging habitually to burn his iron, and to leave his welding to the care of Providence. In other parts of the country one result of the orders of the Supreme Government, to the effect that cutlery of native make should be substituted in Government offices for that hitherto imported from England, has been a demonstration of the hopelessness of a competition between Indian and Sheffield cutlers. That the craft survives at all, shows, however, that country cutlery finds a place somewhere. A very rude form of pen knife with immoveable blade and turned-up point, in a wooden handle, seems to be the only article of Nizamabad production that finds a large sale. This is to be seen in the shops of all hardware dealers, and most schoolboys are furnished with one.

Brass and Ivory.

"Brass vessels of sound workmanship are made at Gújránwálá, and a large selection was sent to the Punjáb Exhibition, 1881. These differ in no important respect from those of the rest of the province. Small and pretty toys in ivory are also made at Gujranwala, models of fruits to serve

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Chenille.

as antimony bottles slightly touched with colour, ivory bangles, pepper castors, walking-cane handles, small boxes, and other fancy articles, all however, very small and simply lathe-turned, were sent to the Punjab Exhibition. This does not seem to be a regular trade, but one of the many apparently accidental crafts practised by individuals in out-of-the-way places.

"At Wazirabad a triviality of English introduction has found a place; the manufacture of chenille. Many years ago it was fashionable to make silk into strings resembling elongated hairy caterpillars, and it is still used as a trimming. The original massive form is preserved at Wazirabad, and applied to the decoration of a variety of objects, such as glove boxes, slippers, caps, cushions, flower-vases, and the like. The chenille is dyed in the crudest and most brilliant colours, and in the case of boxes it appears to be glued down to a wooden or pasteboard foundation in a sort of mosaic. A beer glass in chenille is often offered as a *chef d'œuvre*, and similarly incongruous articles are to be seen in the houses of Eurasians, who have a passion for a violent colour which is not easily accounted for. The silk is imported from Amritsar, which is the silk centre of the Punjáb."

Course and nature of trade.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district, though Table No. XXV. gives particulars of the river traffic that passes through the district.

The trade of the district is unimportant. The principal marts are Gújránwála, Eminábad, Kíla Didár Singh, Wazírábad, Sohdara, Rámnaggar, Akalgarh, Pindí Bhattián, Háfizábad, and Shekhupura. At these places a brisk traffic is maintained in country produce of all kinds, including country-made cotton cloth, which is woven in considerable quantities at many of the larger villages. Gújránwála exports vessels of brass, and bell-metal, and small quantities of jewelry, shawl edging, and scarfs. Rámnaggar exports leathern vessels *(kúpa)* used for the carriage of *ghí*, grain, and oil.

Ghí is exported in very large quantities from the jungle tracts of the *bár* to the cities of Lahore and Amritsar. The amount exported annually from this district cannot be worth less than a lakh of rupees. When the cattle are sent out into the *bár* to graze, each large herd is accompanied by the agent of some shop-keeper or other; he advances money to the graziers, who in return let him have, every third or fourth day, the butter produced from the milk of their herds. This butter he manufactures into *ghí* and sends off on mules or carts to the neighbouring large markets. This is a very remunerative trade, as may be imagined from the fact of traders being induced to advance money to graziers to ensure the product of their flocks. The *ghí* is generally sold at 25 per cent. above the cost of the butter. Wool also is produced in considerable quantities in the *bár* and exported thence in boats down the Chenáb to Multán, from whence it is sent on to Bombay. It also sometimes goes across to Ferozpore and thence down the Sutlej. The average annual yield from one sheep is 1½lb. It is usually cleaned before being exported.

The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 54. Wheat is imported from Gújrát and Ráwal-pindí, and pulses from Ferozepore and the Málwá. Wheat and *gur* are exported to Jhang; the surplus of cotton fabrics goes to Peshávar and Ráwalpindi; and the metal vessels to Multán. Timber leaves Wazírábad in considerable quantities for Multán

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Course and nature of trade.

and Sakkhar ; and all along the river-board, sugar, wheat, and *ghí* are shipped to the same places in boats built at Wazírábad, Rámnaggar, Malálanwala, and other places. These boats are usually bought up on their arrival with freight at Multán and Sakkhar, where they are much esteemed and find a ready sale. Few, if any, return up the river. The principal imports are English piece-goods, iron, cattle, salt, and spices. The salt comes exclusively from Pind Dádan Khán ; the other items from the Jammu hills and from Amritsar and Lahore. This trade, such as it is, is entirely in the hands of petty traders residing in the towns and villages already mentioned. The principal mode of land transport is by camel.

Since the opening of railway, much of the traffic which formerly used to go to Sakkhar and Multán, &c., by means of boats, and the salt traffic which used to come by carts, camels, and bullocks, now comes by rail. Traffic is not so extensively carried on in Wazirabad and Rámnaggar as formerly. The *deodar* timber which used to be sold in large quantities for making boats does not find now such ready sale, but is still in demand for railway sleepers.

There are no periodical fairs for the sale or distribution of merchandise. There is a large fair held annually at Dhaunkal, near Wazírábad, in the months of May and June, but its primary object is religious ; some 1,00,000 persons attend. Ploughs manufactured in the Jammu territory are extensively sold at this fair. There are Baisákhi cattle fairs at Wazírábad and Eminábad, both numerously attended, and much stock changes hands.

SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATION.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI. gives the retail *bazár* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII., and rent-rates in Table No. XXI., but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value.

The figures of Table No. XXXII. give the average values of land, in rupees, per acre, shown in the margin, for sale and mortgage ; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures. Land recently taken up by Government for the new canal was paid for at the following rates per acre :—Unculturable waste, Rs. 3 to 5 ; culturable waste, Rs. 10 to 15 ; unirrigated cultivation, 15 to 20 ; well land, Rs. 22 to 27.

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1868-69 to 1873-74	6—11	7—14
1874-75 to 1877-78	8—10	9—5
1878-79 to 1881-82	13—2	13—4

Weights and measures.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Trafford, supplies the following note upon the local measures of the district :—

"In Gújránwála, *ghumaos* and *marlas* are equivalent to acres and poles; 22 inches = 1 *háth* ; 3 *háths* or 66 inches = 1 *karu* ; 3 *karus* long by 3 *karus* broad = 9 *sarsais* or 1 *marla* ; 20 *marlas* = 1 *kanál* ; 2 *kanáls* = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre or *ghumao* ; 640 cubic feet acres make 1 mile,

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Weights and measures.

Measures and weights for food grains.—4 *jhoás* = 1 *paropi* ; 4 *paropis* = 1 *topa* ; 2 *topas* = 1 *daropa* ; 2 *daropas* = 1 pie ; 4 pies = 1 maund ; 3 maunds 2 *topas*, or 12½ pies = 1 *pand* ; 4 *pands* = 1 *máni* ; 5 *tolas* = 1 *chittack* ; 4 *chittacks* = 1 *pao* ; 4 *paos* = 1 *ser* ; 5 *sers* = 1 *dhari* ; 8 *dharis* or 40 *sérs* = 1 maund. Measure for cloth is called *gaz*. 16 *girrahs* = 1 *gaz* or 36 inches. Measures for wood.—This *gaz* is 3 inches less than the English yard ; 4 *pines* = 1 *tassu* ; 24 *tassus* = 1 *gaz*.

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I. of the Administration Report for 1878-79, while Table No. XLVI. shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX. shows the areas taken up by Government for communication in the district.

Communications.	Miles.
Navigable rivers ..	82
Railways	42
Metalled roads ..	46
Unmetalled roads ..	1,132

Rivers.

The Chenáb is navigable for country craft throughout its course within the district, and as far as Áknúr, in the Jammu territory, about 50 miles above Wazírábád. Much timber is floated down from the mountains, and it is extensively used for buildings at Wazírábád. The principal traffic on this river, as stated in the Panjáb Famine Report (1879), is shown in Table No. XXV. The mooring places and ferries and the distances between them are shown in the margin, following the downward course of the Chenáb river. There is no bridge-of-boats within the limits of the district. The carrying trade a few years ago, in timber from the Jammu hills, sugar, wheat and *ghí*. by water to Multán and Sakhar, is important ; and the boat-building trade at Wazírábád, Rámnagar, Malahánwála and other places is brisk. A considerable impetus was given to both during the cotton famine owing to the demand for carriage for the export of cotton. The boats are cheap, particularly strong and well-built, and the Chenáb boatmen are reckoned excellent sailors. Boats on their arrival with freight at Multán or Sakhar are eagerly bought up, and few, if any, return up the river. The actual traffic down the river, was taken at the Kidárábád ferry, for six months, from July 1866 to January 1867, amounted to 8,200 maunds, valued at Rs. 21,600. This is independent of the value of wood floated down the river.

River.	Stations.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
CHENAB.	Sohdra ..	..	Ferry and mooring place.
	Wazirabad ..	6	Ditto.
	Khanke ..	9	Ditto.
	Garhi	5	Ditto.
	Ramnagar ..	8	Ditto.
	Kala	8	Ditto.
	Pheroke ..	15	Ditto.
	Muhamadpur	6	Ditto.
	Hazara ..	6	Ditto.
	Burkan ..	6	Ditto.
	Chuchak ..	8	Ditto.

Railway.

The Panjáb Northern State Railway runs through the district, with flag a station at Sahdoke ; Kámoke station, 5 miles ; Gújránwála station, 12 miles ; Gakhar, 11 miles ; and Wazírábád station, 10 miles. The table on next page shows the principal roads

Roads, rest-houses, encamping-grounds, &c.

of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers to be found at each :—

Route.	Halting-place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Gujranwala to Nangal Duna Singh, leading to Amritsar ..	Gujranwala ..	..	Unmetalled, *dak* bungalow, *sarai*, and encamping-ground.
	Eminabad ..	9	Bungalow (private).
	Nangal Duna Singh.	11	*Sarai*, encamping-ground, and rest-house.
Grand Trunk Road, from Lahore to Peshawar ..	Sahdoke ..	..	*Sarai* and rest-house.
	Kamoke ..	5	*Sarai*, encamping-ground.
	Gujranwala ..	12	*Dak* bungalow, *sarai*, encamping-ground.
	Gakhar	11	Rest-house, *sarai*, encamping-ground.
	Wazirabad ..	10	*Dak* bungalow, *sarai*, encamping-ground.
Gujranwala to Jalalpur, *via* Hafizabad ..	Gujranwala ..	..	*Dak* bungalow, *sarai*, encamping-ground.
	Kila Didar Singh	11	*Sarai*, with European room.*
	Nokhar ..	5	Rest-house.
	Hafizabad ..	15	*Sarai*, with European room, encamping-ground.
	Jalalpur ..	18	*Sarai* with bungalow, encamping-ground.
Wazirabad to Pindi Bhattian	Wazirabad ..	..	*Dak* bungalow, *sarai* with European room, encamping-ground.
	Saroke	10	Rest-house.
	Ramnagar ..	12	A bungalow, encamping-ground.
	Vanike	14	*Sarai* with bungalow, encamping-ground.
	Jalalpur ..	16	*Sarai* with bungalow, encamping-ground.
	Pindi Bhattian	13	Do. do.
Gujranwala to Shekhupura ..	Gujranwala ..	..	*Dak* bungalow, encamping-ground, and *sarai*.
	Mujin Chak ..	17	Rest-house.
	Shekhupura ..	15	*Sarai* with bungalow, encamping-ground.
Wazirabad to Hafizabad ..	Wazirabad ..	..	*Dak* bungalow, encamping-ground and *sarai*.
	Saroke	10	Rest-house.
	Akalgarh ..	13	Do.
	Hafizabad ..	16	*Sarai* with bungalow, encamping-ground
Gujranwala to Ramnagar ..	Gujranwala ..	..	*Dak* bungalow, *sarai*, and encamping-ground.
	Kalaske ..	13	*Sarai*, with bungalow.
	Ramnagar ..	15	Rest-house and encamping-ground.
Shekhupura to Pindi Bhattian	Shekhupura ..	..	Rest-house, *sarai* encamping-ground.
	Chuhar Kana ..	12	Do. do.
	Khangah ..	12	Do. do.
	Sukheke ..	10	Do. do.
	Pindi Bhattian	12	Do.
Kamoke to Ramnagar ..	Kamoke ..	..	*Sarai* with bungalow, encamping-ground.
	Butala	20	Private bungalow.
	Ramnagar ..	17	Bungalow, encamping-ground.
Shekhupura to Vanike, or Lahore to Kadirabad ..	Shekupura ..	..	Rest-house, *sarai* encamping-ground.
	Jhabbar ..	13	Do. do.
	Hafizabad ..	18	Do. do.
	Vanike	12	Do.

* Private property.

The district is well provided with roads. The most important is the Grand Trunk Road, which runs the whole length of the district from north to south 42 miles, parallel to the railway, but by far the greater bulk of the traffic goes by rail.

Chapter IV, C.
Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Roads, rest-houses, encamping-grounds, &c.

There is now a little local traffic in timber that still goes by road, to avoid the trouble of loading and unloading. There is also a road from Gújránwála to Siálkot: this road is bridged throughout, and metalled for three miles in the Gújránwála district. This road is eight miles in length within the district. Gujránwala to Dínanagar: this road is unmetalled; its length within the district is six miles. Wazírábád to Daska, six miles, within the district. Wazírábád to Siálkot, five miles, within the district. All the roads noted above are excellent in the dry season, and as a rule, fairly passable in the rains. The *dák* bungalows in the district are completely furnished and provided with servants. The police and *sarai* bungalows have furniture, crockery, and cooking utensils, but no servants. The canal, forest, and district rest-houses have furniture only.

Post offices.

There are Imperial post offices at Gújránwála, Wazírábád, Akálgarh Badoke, Butála, Eminábád, Gakhar, Háfizábád, Jandiála Sher Khán, Kamoke, Khángáh Dográn, Kila Dídár Singh, Pindi Bhattián, Rámnagar Shekhúpúra, with money-order offices and savings banks at each. A line of telegraph runs along the whole length of the railway with a telegraph office at each station, and an Imperial telegraph connects Wazírábád with Siálkot.

Telegraph.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL.

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Executive and judicial.

The Gújránwála district is under the control of the Commissioner of Lahore, who is assisted by an Additional Commissioner; both of them are stationed at Lahore. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, an Assistant Commissioner, and two Extra Assistant Commissioners. There are three *tahsíls* in this district, *viz.*, Gújránwála, Wazírábad and Háfizábad; each *tahsíl* is in charge of a *tahsíldár* assisted by a *náib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There are three *munsiffs* in the district, having jurisdiction within their *tahsíls* respectively. The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years is given in Table No. XXXIX.

Tahsil.	*Qanungos* and *Naibs.*	Girdawars.	*Patwaris* and Assistants.
Gujranwala	2	3	99
Wazirabad	2	...	60
Hafizabad	2	3	94
Total	6	6	253

Criminal, police, and gaols.

The executive staff of the district is assisted by a bench of five Honorary Magistrates at Gújránwála and of six at Wazírábad; by Sardár Mahtáb Singh of Butála, who has magisterial powers within the limits of his *jágír*; by Rája Harbans Singh, Honorary Magistrate, at Shekhúpura; and by *sardárs* Fatteh Singh and Nehál Singh who have joint jurisdiction in Mánánwála.

Class of Police.	Total strength	*Distribution.*	
		Standing guards.	Protection.
District (Imperial) ...	387	48	339
Cantonment	...	...	...
Municipal ...	108	...	108
Canal ...	...	...	...
River ...	...	...	...
Ferry ...	...	...	...
Total ...	495	48	447

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent Police. The strength and distribution of the force is given in the margin. In addition to the police force there are 1,223 village watchmen who are paid from the *chaukidári* cess of the villages.

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Criminal, police and gaols.

The *thánás* or principal police jurisdictions called stations, the *chaukís* or police outposts, and *rah-chaukís* or road posts, are as follows :—

Tahsil Gujranwala, Thanas (*Police Stations*).

Imperial Police Station .. Gujranwala.
Municipal ditto .. Gujranwala.
Imperial ditto .. Kamonke.
Do. ditto .. Killa Didar Singh.

Chaukis (*Outposts*).

1. Naushehra .. .. } Imperial.
2. Nanga Duna Singh .. } Imperial.
3. Dera Dundu Ram .. } Imperial.
4. Eminabad .. .. } Imperial.

Rah-chaukis (*Road Posts*).

1. Talwandi .. .. } Imperial.
2. Lohianwala .. .. } Imperial.
3. Gujranwala .. .. } Imperial.
4. Kanganiwala .. .. } Imperial.
5. Itawa .. .. .. } Imperial.
6. Dhillanwali .. .. } Imperial.
7. Khoth .. .. .. } Imperial.
8. Kamonke .. .. } Imperial.
9. Munhes .. .. .. } Imperial.
10. Sadoke .. .. .. } Imperial.

Tahsil Wazirabad, Thanas (*Police Stations*).

1. Imperial Police Station Wazirabad.
2. Municipal ditto .. Wazirabad.
3. Imperial Police Station Akalgarh (also called Alipur by the Muhammadans).

Chaukis (*Outposts*).

1. Municipal post .. Ramnagar.

Rah-chaukis (*Road Posts*).

1. Wazi abad .. .. } Imperial.
2. Sodhra .. .. .. } Imperial.
3. Ubruwala .. .. } Imperial.
4. Kot Khizri .. .. } Imperial.
5. Aujlah .. .. .. } Imperial.
6. Ghakhar.. .. .. } Imperial.
7. Saranwali .. .. } Imperial.

Tahsil Hafizabad, Thanas (*Police Stations*).

1. Imperial Police Station Hafizabad.
2. Do. ditto .. Pindi Bhattian.
3. Do. ditto .. Khangah Dogran.
4. Do. ditto .. Shekhupura.

Chaukis (*Outposts*).

1. Vaniki .. .. .. } Imperial.
2. Manawala .. .. } Imperial.
3. Shamir .. .. .. } Imperial.
4. Sukheki .. .. } Imperial.
5. Chuhr Kana .. .. } Imperial.

There is a cattle-pound at each *thána*, also at *chaukis* Naushehra and Vaniki, and road post Ghakhar, all under the management of the Police Department. The district lies within the Ráwalpindi Police Circle, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police stationed at Ráwalpindi. The district gaol at the *sadr* (head-quarters) contains accommodation for 470 male and 15 female convicts. Life and long-termed convicts are transferred to the Lahore Central Jail. Table No. XL. gives statistics of criminal trials, Table No. XLI. of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII. of convicts in gaol for the last five years. The Sánsis are proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act, and the number on the register on the 31st December, 1883, is shown in the margin. The women of this tribe have very recently been exempted from the operation of the Act by order of Government. The Sánsis from time immemorial have been addicted to house-breaking, theft and highway robberies. They are being gradually reclaimed by employment in cultivating lands for the *zamíndárs*, and menial capacities. The men of the tribe are registered, and not permitted to leave their villages without tickets-of-leave, which they obtain on application at the police station within which they reside, and which they show at the police station in which they take up their temporary residence. The police when out patrolling look them up to see that none are absent without leave.

Tribe.	Men.	Male children.	Total.
Sansis ..	1,117	582	1,699

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Revenue, taxation, and registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII., while Tables Nos. XXIX., XXXV., XXXIV., and XXXIII. give further details for land revenue, excise, license tax, and Stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA. shows the number and situation of Registration Offices. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Gújránwála, Wazírábád and Háfizábád. Poppy is cultivated in this district. The figures given in the margin for 1882-83 show the area under cultivation and the acreage levied on it.

Tahsil.	Acreage duty.	
	Acres.	Rs.
Gujranwala ..	150	395
Wazirabad ..	30	78
Hafizabad ..	50	132
Total ...	230	605

Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a Committee consisting of 27 nominated members who are representatives of the various tribes inhabiting this district, and of the Civil Surgeon, Extra Judicial Assistant, an Assistant Commissioner, an Extra Assistant Commissioner, the District Superintendent of Police, the District Inspector of Schools, and the three *tahsíldárs* as *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner as President. Table No. XLV. gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from provincial properties for the last six years is shown below in the margin. The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 62—4 and the cattle-pounds at page 66. The principal Nazúl properties are—Well Panjáb Singh at Gújránwála, well at Mauzah Lohiánwála, and well at Atalgarh. The Mahán Singh's garden, although Nazúl property, is under the management of the Municipal Committee; and the Hiran Minár with Báradari and tank are at Shekhupura. The first three are leased annually for cultivation. The fourth has been managed by the Municipal Committee for the last 14 years, which receives the income and maintains the garden at its expense. The buildings at Shekhupura are in charge of the Public Works Department, but bring in no income. There is a proposal under the consideration of Government to sell them, and it is expected that they will fetch several thousand rupees. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII., and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding section of this Chapter, in which the land revenue administration of the district is treated of.

Source of Income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat bridges ..	6,196	6,230	4,407	3,490	2,917	2,253
Ferries without do. ..	9,233	7,182	7,405	7,673	7,527	5,382
Staging bungalows, &c. ..	818	673	593	531	553	501
Encamping-grounds ..	306	400	1,083	910	936	1,061
Cattle-pounds	2,844	2,913	4,367	3,071	3,366	2,643
Nazul properties	526	448	379	218	228	175
Total	19,923	17,851	18,239	15,893	15,527	12,015

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown in the margin. Table No. XXXI. gives details of balances, remissions and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX. shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV. gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence and working of the current Settlement will be found below in Section B. of this Chapter.

Source of Revenue.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus warrant *talabanah* ..	..	69
Malikana or proprietary dues	13	33
Fisheries	84	40
Revenue fines and forfeitures	18	5
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue	122	120

Education.

Table No. XXXVII. gives figures for the Government aided, high, middle, and primary schools of the district. There is no Government high school at Gújránwála. There is an English middle school for boys at Gújránwála, and vernacular middle schools at Háfizábád, Rámnagar, and Akálgarh; while the primary schools are situated as given below. Besides these there is in the town of Gújránwála a high school in charge of American Missionaries, which is a popular one, and is partly supported by Government.

Tahsíl Gújránwála.

Kila Didar Singh.	Chahil.	Philloki.	Khiali.
Eminabad.	Jalan.	Abdal.	Lalapur.
Santpura.	Chaba Sindhuan.	Arup.	Gondlanwala.
Firozwala.	Kot Bhawani Das.	Ballewala.	Bhanoke.
Kamoki.	Mandiala Varaich.	Mattu Bhaike.	Bupra.
Miraliwala.	Talwandi Rahwali.	Butala.	Mogal Chak.
Sadu Guraya.	Kila Mihan Singh.	Malke.	Karyal.

Tahsíl Wazírábad.

Sodhra.	Ladewala.	Kot Jafar.	Kot Hara.
Badoke.	Kilaske.	Dilawar.	Ahmadanagar.
Gakhar.	Nidalapaka.	Mandiala Chatha.	Dhaunkal.
Bainka Chima.	Jhattanwali.	Saroke.	Wazirabad.

Tahsíl Háfizábad.

Pindi Bhattian.	Kaulo Tarar.	Shekhupura.	Chuhr Kana.
Jalalpur.	Vanike.	Jandiala Sher Khan.	Kot Sarwar.
Rampur.	Kalianwala.	Kaloke and Varu.	

A Muhammadan school in connection with the Panjáb University is partly aided from municipal and district funds, where most of the Muhammadan boys from the distant parts of the district get their education in Persian, Arabic, and Mathematics. A Sanscrit school is wholly maintained from the municipal funds. There is also a *patwárís'* school, in which the children of the *patwárís* and other candidates learn the subjects required for the office of *patwárí*, which is under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner. There is a grant-in-aid school for the children of the European and Eurasian residents of the station. There is also in the town of Gújránwála a girls' school and several branches supported by American Missionaries, and five female schools maintained from municipal and provincial funds. There is one school at Rámnagar and Akálgarh in which Gurmukhi is taught. There is also a Mission school at Wazírábád, which town is next in

Education.

importance to Gújránwála. It has already been noticed in Chapter III, page 26. The boys are taught up to the Entrance standard. It is aided by Government. A proposal has recently been sent up to Government for starting an English middle school here. The district lies within the Lahore Circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Lahore. Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the census of 1881; and the general state of education has already been described at page 27. Besides the schools mentioned above, there is no other particular private school requiring notice, except one small Pátshála maintained from the estate of Rái Múl Singh, where many poor Bráhmans and Hindu mendicants get lessons in Sanscrit as well as their food, and a Muhammadan school at Wazírábád supported from private sources. There are several indigenous schools throughout the district.

District school.

The Gújránwála District School was founded as a vernacular school in 1856. It was converted in May 1860 to a Zilah school, teaching up to the Matriculation standard of the Calcutta University. For two or three years a small number of candidates were prepared for the University Entrance Examination, but the attendance was poor in all the classes. As it did not flourish as a high school, the upper classes were dismissed in 1869, and the school has made decided progress as a middle school since then. The present main school is located in a *pakka* building in Ranjít Ganj or old *mandí*. In this school building Ranjít Singh is said to have been born, and it had formerly a royal garden attached to it, the only remnant of which is an old date tree now kept with great care and shown to visitors as a relic of antiquity. The school is under the direct supervision and management of a Head Master. The Head Master has three Assistants, *viz.*, a second English master, a mathematical teacher and a Persian teacher, who work immediately under him in the middle department. In the upper primary department there are five teachers, three English and two vernacular teachers. The lower primary department consists of three branches, each branch has three teachers. The branches are located in separate parts of the city and examined by the Head Master monthly. Figures are given above in the margin for each of the last five years, showing (*a*) expenditure, (*b*) number of pupils, (*c*) results as shown by examinations.

Year.	Expenditure sanctioned and non-sanctioned establishment, contingencies and scholarships, municipal and district.	Number of pupils on roll at close of March each year.	*Middle School Examination results.* No. of passes.
1878-79	7,214	443	10
1879-80	7,232	378	...
1880-81	6,956	370	10
1881-82	6,797	386	17
1882-83	6,948	424	20

Medical.

There are six dispensaries in the Gújránwála district under the general control of the civil surgeon. Table No. XXXVIII. shows their working for the past five years. In addition to the

Chapter V, B.
Land and Land Revenue.

six permanent dispensaries, a new travelling dispensary has recently been started, which has been arranged on a scale which will allow of its accompanying the Civil Surgeon during his tours on vaccination and sanitary inspection duty in the district.

Gújránwála Dispensary.

This institution, which is a dispensary of the first class, was opened in 1854. The present building is situated close to the railway station and post office in the immediate vicinity of the town and due north of it, and consists of two main wards for male patients, a separate ward for female patients, a detached ward, a lunatic ward, and a dead-house. There is accommodation for 16 male and 8 female patients. This dispensary appears to be a very popular one, and is freely resorted to by all classes of the native community.

Ecclesiastical.

There is a small church at Gújránwála capable of seating some 80 or 90 persons. No chaplain is posted there, but the Chaplain of Siálkot visits the station every quarter or oftener to hold service, and sometimes the station is visited by Missionaries of the Church of England Mission from Lahore

Head-quarters of other departments.

The portion of the Panjáb Northern State Railway which runs through the district is under a Traffic Manager, whose head-quarters is at Ráwalpindi, a Traffic Superintendent stationed at Lahore, and an Assistant Traffic Superintendent at Jhelum. The great military high-way, known as the Grand Trunk road, to the north-west British frontier district of Peshávar, runs almost parallel to the railway line, and the portion through this district is under the Executive Engineer, Lahore Provincial Division, stationed at Lahore. The road from Lahore to Peshávar is under the Superintending Engineer of the Ráwalpindi Circle stationed at Ráwalpindi. The public buildings at Gújránwála are under the Executive Engineer, Lahore Provincial Division, at Lahore. The Chenáb Canal, which is under construction, and is being excavated to irrigate the waste lands commonly known as the *bár*, is under the Executive Engineer Chenáb Canal Division, located at Chanánwán, near which place is the head of the canal, which is about 12 miles from Wazírábád. The forests of the district are under the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Gújránwála Division, stationed at Gújránwála. The telegraph lines and offices of the district are controlled by the Telegraph Superintendent at Lahore; and the post offices by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Lahore Division, at Amritsar.

SECTION B.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

The Sikh revenue system.

Under the Sikhs the revenue system employed was almost invariably that of collection by appraisement of the standing crop (*kankút*). General Avitabile alone appears to have assessed to a money payment the part of the district held by him, but even in his case the arrangement was not acted up to. In other parts of the district money payments were fixed occasionally for lands irrigated by wells; but in *sailáb* lands always, and in other lands as a rule, collections were made by appraisement. "Everything depended upon the caprice of "the *kárdár*, who took in cash or kind as suited him best." In

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

The Sikh revenue system.

addition to the land revenue, many extra dues were collecte... ..der the denomination of *abwáb*, which do not, however, appear to have been so high in this as in other districts. The marginal statement shows the dues enumerated by Mr. Morris in his Settlement Report of 1856. The principal artizans, blacksmiths, weavers, tanners, &c., were taxed at the rate of one rupee per house. The inferior workmen (*kamíns*) had to pay eight annas per house. Traders were also taxed from one rupee to two rupees per head, while eight annas per *máni* were taken for the cost of carriage to Lahore, unless the cultivator chose to transport the grain there himself. Grazing dues were also taken for the Belás in the river bed, the rates varying in different places.

Nazar	1 rupee per harvest from each well.
Farash Khana ...	1 rupee per village.
Top Khana, from ...	1 rupee to two rupees per village.
Holi	Do.

Mr. Morris speaks in the following terms of the effects of the Sikh revenue system :—

"The evil consequences attendant on this system are worthy of notice, if only to show what the effect has been on our present system of revenue collections. First, it made the people improvident: they knew that the more they worked and the larger their returns, so in proportion would the Government demand be enhanced; whilst the more idle they were, the less would they have to pay to Government. Thus was a premium offered for idleness. Secondly, it was directly to the advantage of the *kárdár* that the cultivation should increase. It therefore became his interest to give over the land to those who would till it best, who were generally mere cultivators. Thus the rights of proprietors were disregarded, and the value of property consequently decreased. The result of this depreciation in the value of property in land is that, instead of finding the village communities strong, with elements of stability in them, we see them weak, unable to afford help to each other, and one and all repudiating the principle of joint responsibility. The consequence of this *kan* (*kankút*) system has been to make the people improvident to the last degree. They have never been accustomed to pay for more or less than the actual return of the crop. They do not understand providing for the exigencies of a bad season by laying by from a good one; consequently fixed and regular money payments are very unpopular with them. Again, formerly they always looked to Government for help in sinking wells, &c. This help they readily got from the *kárdárs*, who were personally interested in extending the cultivation. The result is that now they can do nothing for themselves."

In spite however of its faults, the system appears, upon Mr Morris' own testimony already quoted, to have been wonderfully successful in promoting the extension of cultivation in a tract which, prior to the period of Sikh rule, was practically an uncultivated waste, inhabited only by pastoral and nomad tribes, but in 1849 contained 432,779 acres of cultivated area. How far this was the result of questionable practices due to "personal interest," attributed to the *kárdár*, it is of course impossible to ascertain; but, in one way or another cultivation was widely extended, and the existence even of "weak" communities devoted to agriculture marks a step in the right direction, and is an improvement, from an economic point of view, upon the purely pastoral era which preceded the advent of the Sikh *kárdár*. These are facts which should not in simple justice be forgotten in judging the Sikh system.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Summary Settlement, 1847.

The Summary Settlement of the greater portion of this district was made by Mr. A. Cocks in the year 1847, that is under the Resident's regency. A small portion, however, *viz.*, that formerly included in *parganahs* Wazírábad and Eminábad, was settled by Major Lake. The demand was calculated on the average receipts of the five previous years, after a reduction of 10 per cent. With one exception, *viz.*, a part of the Háfizábad *parganah*, the cultivated land only was taxed, nothing being imposed on account of any extra dues. In *parganah* Háfizábad, however, out of a demand of 19,000 rupees the sum of 2,080 rupees was levied on account of grazing dues, or *trinni*, in 34 villages. Considering that the Summary Settlement was made simply on returns of former receipts, without any reference whatever to the capabilities of estates, their condition, statistics, &c., it is not a matter of wonder that it proved unequal. In addition, however, to its inequality, the assessment generally proved severe, and in some instances very much so. The following may be enumerated as the chief reasons :—*The great fall in prices*, which told very severely in the highly irrigated tracts. *The scarcity of money*, the supply having diminished by the great falling off of receipts from service, and the demand increased by the system of fixed money payments. *The increased difficulty of obtaining money*, in consequence of greater amount of security demanded. *The deplorable effects of the two droughts of* 1849 *and* 1853, as shewn by mortality amongst the people, and murrain amongst the cattle, the number of wells deserted, and the large amount of land lately abandoned. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Summary Settlement proved high, or that every year the collections proved difficult, and balances accrued. During the five years of its working the balances averaged 7½ per cent. on the demand, which rose to 10 and 15 per cent. in the years of drought. The severity of the settlement, however, was most felt in the highly irrigated tracts. For it was based on actual returns of produce, without any allowance being granted for expenses incurred, or reference made to the amount of capital expended before any return at all can be hoped for. Thus out of the total balance which accrued on the Summary Settlement, the percentage of balance on the tract artificially irrigated was 29 per cent., whilst that in the *khádir* and alluvial portion was only eight.

Regular Settlement, 1850-1856

It was evident that a reduction of assessment was urgently needed ; and in 1850 (the district then forming a portion of the great Wazírábad district) a Regular Settlement was set on foot by Mr. Greathed, who was succeeded in the following year by Mr. Temple. In 1854, the original district being by this time broken up, the settlement of Gújránwála was made an independent charge and placed in the hands of Mr. Morris. Operations were brought to a close in 1856, and Mr. Morris' report is dated October 31st of that year. He thus describes his method of assessment :—

"The following considerations convinced me that a light assessment only could work well and successfully in the tract—*viz.*, the general inferiority of the soil ; great depth of water from the surface, the absence of development of natural resources ; the nomad character of the people ; their idleness and improvidence ; their thievish propensities and aversion to money payments ; the absence of proprietary rights, and low value of

Regular Settlement, 1850-1856.

landed property; the scantiness of the population; and the absence of cultivators. Under none of the Sikh rulers had there been any fiscal administration conducted on a great scale, or on uniform principles which would prove of any use in guiding assessment. Rent-rates had hardly been heard of, and rates on land were very uncommon; still, I found on enquiry that rates on wells and yokes were universally acknowledged; indeed so well recognized were they, that I discovered that the variations of these rates in the different tracts, according to the nature of the soil, depth of water, condition of the wells, &c., could be ascertained without much difficulty. Again, though rent-rates were unknown, still I was able to gather together rates which did not differ greatly from revenue rates. Thus, in the highly cultivated well tract it was usual with the Sikh *kárdars* to tax irrigated land at the following rates per acre :—*viz.*, 1 *pand* of grain, or 2 maunds for the *rabbi* and eight rupees in cash for the *kharif*, being equivalent to about 3 rupees per acre per annum. So again for *barani* land: it was taxed at 1 rupee per acre for such of the crop as came to perfection, being in fact a rate varying from eight to twelve annas per annum on the whole *barani* cultivation. After rates come produce estimates, of which one-sixth was assumed as the Government share in irrigated land, and one-fifth in *sailábi* and unirrigated. My first step was to divide off the *parganah* into a certain number of topographical circles in each of which certain prominent characteristics of soil, depth of water, and general resources were to be found pervading all the estates contained within it. The *khádir*, or alluvial tract; the *bángar*, or that lying next to the *khádir*; the *deg*, or the tract in the vicinity of land irrigated by the *Deg naddi*; the *charkhari mahal* or celebrated well tract; the *maira*, or another well tract, but inferior to the preceding; the *adjoining bár*, or tract lying on the edge of the *bár*; and lastly, the *bár*."

The following figures show the result of the Regular Settlement. They are exclusive of the demand nominally assessed upon *máfi* lands which amounted (including the villages recently transferred to Lahore) to Rs. 54,000. The reduction in the Khálsah demand amounted to 19¼ per cent. in Háfizábad, 16½ in Wazírábad, and 18½ in Gújránwálá and over the district as a whole.

Tahsil.	Khalsa. Former Jama.	Khalsa. Present Jama.	Khalsa. Decrease.	Jagir. Former Jama.	Jagir. Present Jama.	Jagir. Decrease.	Total of Khalsa and Jagir. Former Jama.	Total of Khalsa and Jagir. Present Jama.	Total of Khalsa and Jagir. Decrease.
Gujranwala..	2,24,790	1,83,024	41,766	66,788	49,757	17,031	2,91,578	2,32,781	58,797
Wazirabad ..	1,64,270	1,37,117	27,153	37,297	30,528	6,769	2,01,567	1,67,645	33,922
Hafizabad ..	1,59,744	1,28,737	31,007	16,661	14,199	2,46[illegible]	1,76,405	1,42,936	33,469
Total of district ..	5,48,804	4,48,878	99,926	1,20,746	94,484	26,262	6,69,550	5,43;362	126,188

Working of the Regular Settlement.

But even before the new demands had been all announced, it became apparent that the reduction given was insufficient, and the assessment in some cases at least too severe. The reason of this failure, the steps taken to remedy it, and the result of those steps, are thus described by the Commissioner, Mr. (now Sir Richard) Temple :—

"This assessment made a considerable abatement on the former revenue. But at that time prices of agricultural produce were in a transition state, difficulties were gathering round the agriculturists, and it was soon found that still further relief must be given. The assessment of the Háfizábad and Shekopura sub-divisions was made by Mr. Morris independently of me. The Summary Settlement, though believed to be moderate at

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Working of the Regular Settlement.

the time, and fixed at a deduction of ten per cent. on the average collections of five previous years, had yet proved severe under the altered circumstances of the agriculturists. The regular assessment now made by Mr. Morris gave a further reduction of 17 per cent. Herein the intention certainly was to make a really moderate settlement, and the rate at which it fell—namely, one rupee two annas on the cultivated acre, with three-fourths of the cultivation artificially irrigated—is light as compared with those which prevail in highly cultivated districts. The best part of the irrigated tract forms part of the well-known *charkari mahal* (so called from the *charkar* or Persian wheel by which the wells are worked). But although in these lands the soil is strong and the crops fine, still the water is deep below the surface, the masonry and wooden machinery expensive, the labour of men and bullocks is excessive day and night, the wear and tear of cattle is great, and whenever their fodder is poor, as is too often the case, they sicken or die, and then the irrigation is brought to a standstill. This of itself renders such estates unable to bear a high assessment. Then there is the liability to unequal competition in some seasons with the produce of unirrigated lands already mentioned. Then, the husbandman is not well remunerated, after all this expenditure of labour and capital, unless his produce fetches a tolerably good price. Thus the general fall of prices throughout the Punjab peculiarly affected a district like this. Then, as already explained, the people were utterly careless and improvident, unaccustomed to the exercise of proprietary rights, and strangers to those habits of management which the possession of such rights would induce. Furthermore, unfavourable circumstances in the seasons had rendered money assessments distasteful to the people. When I announced the *jamas* in 1853, I could see that in their hearts the people were unwilling to enter into any engagements at all for cash payments. No officer who had not seen these people from 1853 to 1855 would believe how provoking and contumacious they sometimes were; some of them would even assemble in numbers and almost behave like a mob. Sometimes a circle of villages would combine to offer passive resistance to the progress of the settlement. Sometimes proprietors would desert their land, believing that no other occupant would be forthcoming, and that they would ultimately be readmitted on reduced terms. Sometimes they would say that they would renounce their proprietorship rather than engage for any fixed assessment. And in this, as in all their other proceedings, *they shewed a strong tendency to combine*. Such behaviour, *after the announcement of an assessment which reduced their burden by nearly one-fifth*, induced the supposition that, the more relief was granted, the more clamorous would they become for further relief. The fact is, they had not then learnt to appreciate, as they now do, the advantages of a fixed money assessment, and were anxious to revert to the old system of collection; and, considering the real difficulties which at that time beset agriculturists, and the past history and character of the people, this is not much to be wondered at. . . . All these considerations rendered the Settlement Officer anxious to fix a low assessment. Still, although Mr. Morris believed, and with apparent reason, when he made his final report, that the assessment was light, further experience proved that in some estates scattered over the district pressure still existed. Time after time, as the collections came to be made, here and there estates would show signs of distress. The masonry of a wel would fall in, and the owner could not repair it; the machiner would break and he could not mend it; the oxen would die, an he could not replace them; a co-partner would die, and his place coul not be filled; a tenant would quit, and a successor could not be found Sometimes a man would dispose of his property in land in a manner whic showed that he regarded it as worth less than nothing, as a burden to b got rid of rather than as a possession to be cherished. The recurrenc of these cases after a settlement which certainly appeared moderate wa very discouraging. Still there was nothing for it but to give relie in every case of proved distress. My predecessor commenced enquirin in these cases, which I have had followed up. It seldom happened that whole estate was distressed, but only a portion. The abatement order was made therefore from the quota of revenue charged on that particul portion. Most of the reductions were granted in the winter of 1858-5

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Working of the Regular Settlement.

on detailed recommendations submitted through the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Eliott. I marched through the district in the spring of 1859, and saw many of the people; not a single complaint of over-assessment was made, and those whom I asked expressed themselves satisfied. The change in the temper of the people since the time when the settlement was in progress seemed remarkable. Captain Eliott now reports that there are no more estates requiring reduction. I trust that this may prove to be the case, but I cannot but feel some apprehension, inasmuch as while I am writing this another season of drought is occurring. However, I trust that if any more cases of distress become apparent, they will be special and temporary. Very recently I met a large body of *zamindars* of the district to consult about indirect taxes. They seemed well-to-do and contented. I was struck with the improvement in their appearance within the last few years. The reduction since the Settlement Report of the Settlement Officer amounts to Rs. 25,679 on 264 estates. The assessed revenue does not now probably amount to more than one-fourth in most cases, and never to more than one-third of the gross produce of the land. Most of the progressive *jamas* mentioned by Mr. Morris have been given up—that is, the assessment has been maintained at the sum assessed for the first year without any augmentation being subsequently demanded."

The letter from which the above extracts are taken was written in January 1860, and in the following March the settlement was sanctioned by Government for a term of ten years, of which only two had still to run.

Revisi… Settlement

In 1866, a revision of the settlement was set on foot by Capt. Nisbet, the old assessment having in the meantime been allowed to run on. His operations were completed in 1867, and he reported them in October 1868. The revision was necessary, not only to correct the remaining inequalities of Mr. Morris' assessment which had escaped Mr. Temple's reduction, but also to revise a record which had been rendered obsolete by the restoration to their rights of numerous proprietors, whose lands had been transferred or given in farm by Mr. Morris, and by the return to the district of a large number of persons who had been absentees at the Regular Settlement. Capt. Nisbet thus describes the state of affairs :—

"I soon found that though after revised assessment the demand for land revenue was far from being excessive, and there was no great distress, yet the rates fell very unevenly, and villages were either in one or the other extreme. Nearly one quarter of the whole district is found to be heavily taxed, while 716 villages are lightly, and only 193 fairly, assessed. The general complaint I heard everywhere in my tours in the district was, not much of over-assessment but of inequality of rates in neighbouring villages. The very considerable increase in the irrigated area and small number of wells out of use betokens the prosperity of late years. Though at the present revision of settlement no great increase of revenue has been taken, every endeavour has been made to give relief in the way most needed, and avoid as far as possible great inequality of rates in villages of the same assessment circle. Some variation there must be always, and proportion as estates diverge from the centre of the *chak*, and pa… less of its characteristics as they approach the bound… adjoining circles."

The Government share of the produce was calculated … The new rate *jama* included a rate on water, and land r… applying to the irrigated area a well rate, higher or l… to the fertility of the circle to be assessed, calculat…

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Working of the Regular Settlement.

the time, and fixed at a deduction of ten per cent. on the average collections of five previous years, had yet proved severe under the altered circumstances of the agriculturists. The regular assessment now made by Mr. Morris gave a further reduction of 17 per cent. Herein the intention certainly was to make a really moderate settlement, and the rate at which it fell—namely, one rupee two annas on the cultivated acre, with three-fourths of the cultivation artificially irrigated—is light as compared with those which prevail in highly cultivated districts. The best part of the irrigated tract forms part of the well-known *charkari mahal* (so called from the *charkar* or Persian wheel by which the wells are worked). But although in these lands the soil is strong and the crops fine, still the water is deep below the surface, the masonry and wooden machinery expensive, the labour of men and bullocks is excessive day and night, the wear and tear of cattle is great, and whenever their fodder is poor, as is too often the case, they sicken or die, and then the irrigation is brought to a stand-still. This of itself renders such estates unable to bear a high assessment. Then there is the liability to unequal competition in some seasons with the produce of unirrigated lands already mentioned. Then, the husbandman is not well remunerated, after all this expenditure of labour and capital, unless his produce fetches a tolerably good price. Thus the general fall of prices throughout the Punjab peculiarly affected a district like this. Then, as already explained, the people were utterly careless and improvident, unaccustomed to the exercise of proprietary rights, and strangers to those habits of management which the possession of such rights would induce. Furthermore, unfavourable circumstances in the seasons had rendered money assessments distasteful to the people. When I announced the *jamas* in 1853, I could see that in their hearts the people were unwilling to enter into any engagements at all for cash payments. No officer who had not seen these people from 1853 to 1855 would believe how provoking and contumacious they sometimes were; some of them would even assemble in numbers and almost behave like a mob. Sometimes a circle of villages would combine to offer passive resistance to the progress of the settlement. Sometimes proprietors would desert their land, believing that no other occupant would be forthcoming, and that they would ultimately be readmitted on reduced terms. Sometimes they would say that they would renounce their proprietorship rather than engage for any fixed assessment. And in this, as in all their other proceedings, *they shewed a strong tendency to combine.* Such behaviour, *after the announcement of an assessment which reduced their burden by nearly one-fifth*, induced the supposition that, the more relief was granted, the more clamorous would they become for further relief. The fact is, they had not then learnt to appreciate, as they now do, the advantages of a fixed money assessment, and were anxious to revert to the old system of collection; and, considering the real difficulties which at that time beset agriculturists, and the past history and character of the people, this is not much to be wondered at. . . . All these considerations rendered the Settlement Officer anxious to fix a low assessment. Still, although Mr. Morris believed, and with apparent reason, when he made his final report, that the assessment was light, further experience proved that in some estates scattered over the district pressure still existed. Time after time, as the collections came to be made, here and there estates would show signs of distress. The masonry of a well would fall in, and the owner could not repair it; the machinery would break and he could not mend it; the oxen would die, and he could not replace them; a co-partner would die, and his place could not be filled; a tenant would quit, and a successor could not be found. Sometimes a man would dispose of his property in land in a manner which showed that he regarded it as worth less than nothing, as a burden to be got rid of rather than as a possession to be cherished. The recurrence of these cases after a settlement which certainly appeared moderate was very discouraging. Still there was nothing for it but to give relief in every case of proved distress. My predecessor commenced enquiring in these cases, which I have had followed up. It seldom happened that a whole estate was distressed, but only a portion. The abatement ordered was made therefore from the quota of revenue charged on that particular portion. Most of the reductions were granted in the winter of 1858-59,

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Working of the Regular Settlement.

on detailed recommendations submitted through the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Eliott. I marched through the district in the spring of 1859, and saw many of the people; not a single complaint of over-assessment was made, and those whom I asked expressed themselves satisfied. The change in the temper of the people since the time when the settlement was in progress seemed remarkable. Captain Eliott now reports that there are no more estates requiring reduction. I trust that this may prove to be the case, but I cannot but feel some apprehension, inasmuch as while I am writing this another season of drought is occurring. However, I trust that if any more cases of distress become apparent, they will be special and temporary. Very recently I met a large body of *zamindars* of the district to consult about indirect taxes. They seemed well-to-do and contented. I was struck with the improvement in their appearance within the last few years. The reduction since the Settlement Report of the Settlement Officer amounts to Rs. 25,679 on 264 estates. The assessed revenue does not now probably amount to more than one-fourth in most cases, and never to more than one-third of the gross produce of the land. Most of the progressive *jamas* mentioned by Mr. Morris have been given up—that is, the assessment has been maintained at the sum assessed for the first year without any augmentation being subsequently demanded."

The letter from which the above extracts are taken was written in January 1860, and in the following March the settlement was sanctioned by Government for a term of ten years, of which only two had still to run.

Revision of Settlement, 1866-68.

In 1866, a revision of the settlement was set on foot by Capt. Nisbet, the old assessment having in the meantime been allowed to run on. His operations were completed in 1867, and he reported them in October 1868. The revision was necessary, not only to correct the remaining inequalities of Mr. Morris' assessment which had escaped Mr. Temple's reduction, but also to revise a record which had been rendered obsolete by the restoration to their rights of numerous proprietors, whose lands had been transferred or given in farm by Mr. Morris, and by the return to the district of a large number of persons who had been absentees at the Regular Settlement. Capt. Nisbet thus describes the state of affairs :—

"I soon found that though after revised assessment the demand for land revenue was far from being excessive, and there was no great distress, yet the rates fell very unevenly, and villages were either in one or the other extreme. Nearly one quarter of the whole district is found to be heavily taxed, while 716 villages are lightly, and only 193 fairly, assessed. The general complaint I heard everywhere in my tours in the district was, not much of over-assessment but of inequality of rates in neighbouring villages. The very considerable increase in the irrigated area and small number of wells out of use betokens the prosperity of late years. Though at the present revision of settlement no great increase of revenue has been taken, every endeavour has been made to give relief in the way most needed, and avoid as far as possible great inequality of rates in villages of the same assessment circle. Some variation there must be always, [illegible] again, in proportion as estates diverge from the centre of the *chak*, and [illegible] them; less of its characteristics as they approach the boundary, would [illegible] village and adjoining circles."

The Government share of the produce was calculated [illegible] none of them The new rate *jama* included a rate on water, and land r[illegible] the villagers all applying to the irrigated area a well rate, higher or l[illegible] this reservation, to the fertility of the circle to be assessed, calculat[illegible] [illegible]ach land as may be

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

The new assessment.

average profit of the area watered by a well in that locality after deduction of all expenses, and then adding to this a moderate rate on the whole assessable area as "unirrigated." The well rate multiplied into the whole number of wells in use, care being taken to see that there was no want of yokes or able-bodied population, and the *baráni* rate multiplied into the whole assessed area, gave the new rate *jama* of the assessment circle; and the standard thus obtained was then applied to each village area and the result shewed how the general rate for the circle would affect that estate.

Fiscal results of assessment.

The total revenue of the district in 1866, including a small amount realized in lieu of *tirni*, was Rs. 5,28,554. The revenue assessed by Capt. Nisbet on the cultivation was initial Rs. 5,45,575, and progressive Rs. 5,85,827, to which must be added the *jama* assessed on the *banjar* land, which was Rs. 11,475 initial and Rs. 23,234 progressive. Thus the grand total increase in the land revenue of the district was Rs. 28,496 or $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. initial, and Rs. 80,507 or $15\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. progressive. The progressive increase was generally taken in the tenth year of settlement. Full details of the assessment by *parganahs* or circles, with the *jamas* and their enhancement progressively, are given in the appendices to Capt. Nisbet's report. The announcement of the new assessments was received everywhere with the greatest satisfaction. Even in *tahsíl* Háfizábad, where the actual increase was largest, not a single village declined to engage. There is no doubt whatever that the assessment everywhere was extremely moderate, and the absence of even a semblance of dissatisfaction would lead to the belief that it might have been higher.

Period of settlement.

The new assessment came into force in *tahsíl* Wazírábad and the *charkari mahal* of Gújránwála from the *kharíf kist* S. 1,924, corresponding with December 1867; in the rest of the district from the *rabi kist* of S. 1,925, corresponding with July 1868. The new assessments were sanctioned for a term of twenty years.

Instalments.

The following table gives the dates of payment and amounts of the revenue instalments for each *tahsíl* :—

Instalment.	Date.	Tahsil			Grand Total.
		Gujranwala.	Wazirabad.	Hafizabad.	
Rabi ..	15th June	49,240	49,406	48,713	
Do. ..	15th July	49,066	49,370	48,524	
Kharif	1st December	37,715	36,320	35,399	
Do. ..	1st February	37,588	36,306	35,263	
Total ..	..	173,609	171,402	167,899	512,910

Cesses.

The cesses collected with and in addition to the land revenue, aggregate in no case less than $20\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and in some cases as much as 28 per cent. upon the Government demand. The cesses are as shewn in the margin.

Zaildars, from ½ to 2 per cent. on the Government demand.
Lambardars (including *sarpanch*), 6 per cent.
Patwaris .. .. from 3 to 9 do.
School fund .. .. .. 1 do.
Road fund .. .. .. 1 do.
Postal fund .. .. .. ½ do.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

In addition, again to these, is the collection on account of the Local Rates cess, under Act XX. of 1871, which is fixed at $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the revenue.

Government lands, forests, &c.

Table No. XVII. shows the area and income of Government estates; while Table No. XIX. shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed at pages 55 to 57.

The *Bár*,

The *bár* is a belt of jungle which runs right athwart the Doáb, from the Rávi to the Chenáb. It is about 100 miles long, and 40 to 50 miles in average breadth. The lower boundary and border come within the district of Jhang, whilst the tract contained within the Gújránwála district includes 172 villages situated within the *bár*, and also on the skirts of the *bár*, that is, partly in the *bár* and partly in the open country. The face of the country is sprinkled over with low jungle. It is not studded over with lofty trees, nor covered with thick brushwood. The trees are small and stunted, and do not grow close together. The brushwood also is clustered into separate clumps. The ground after plentiful rain is covered with thick strong high grass, excellent fodder for cattle. The soil is flat, even, consistent, and rich: it is, however, by no means uncommon to meet with extensive swamps, and patches of low land called *rohi*, growing a species of grass known as *panni*, much prized by the graziers for their cattle. After favourable rains, water is found in these swamps for many months, and they always serve as a last refuge for the cattle in years of drought. The cattle are cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep and goats; they are of tolerable breed, and in most excellent condition; their appearance testifies to the quantity and quality of their pasturage; they go out to grass at considerable distances; they are sometimes kept in separate pens and folds, and often remain the whole season in the jungle; but they are mostly brought home to the village at eventide. There are some camels belonging to the villagers, but they are few when compared with the vast herds belonging to Biloch owners, who carry on the firewood and timber trade with Lahore.

Demarcation of Government *rakhs*.

The manner in which the property in these great grazing grounds was dealt with at the Regular Settlement is thus described by Mr. Morris:—

"We will now proceed to the consideration of those lands which have no regular occupants. Who is the proprietor of the uncultivated? By universal admission the Government. Beyond the land actually under cultivation and occupation there is no such thing as a boundary which can be denoted by anything like a land-mark. There is no line up to which the cattle may graze and beyond which they must not wander. They may stray or be driven in any direction. The villagers sometimes point to a deserted site where they or their ancestors formerly lived, or to a ruined well, and say that the boundary at least extends to that limit. Again, most of the villages have a number of colonies scattered round them; now the whole community, that is colonies and mother community, would claim all the intermediate waste land that lay between the village and the several hamlets. But these vague pretensions can none of them furnish data for the demarcation of boundaries, and the villagers all allow that the waste land belongs to the State, with this reservation, that they consider they have some right to as much land as may be

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Demarcation of Government *rakhs.*

required for their cattle to graze upon. The custom regarding the *tirni* illustrates the utter absence of a boundary. It would appear natural that the camel owner should pay *tirni* to the estate within which the camels had grazed. But no, they pay to the village in which they happened to be residing, although the camels may never have come near that village. This shows that the people consider the jungle adjacent to a particular village as no more belonging to that village than to any other. Those villages which lie on the jungle frontier, that is, are situated half in and half out of it, cannot point out a boundary on the jungle side, though they can do so readily enough on the other sides: they usually manifest a strong spirit of encroachment. But there is a vast amount of land, undoubtedly the property of the State, upon which the Government may eventually induce cultivators to settle. The interest of the State dictates that the property should be properly defined. Until it is so marked out, we cannot offer a proprietary right to settlers. Until such rights are offered, we cannot expect them to colonise. It is no less for the good of the inhabitants and occupants at present located there, that the limits of their property should be fixed, and their tenure declared. They will thus be taught to value their lands, and to cherish a native feeling for their homes: they will be secure in their occupation and claim their just manorial dues. The first step was then to prepare statistics of all these villages. An accurate enumeration of all the cattle was impossible. The people had the will and the means of effectually concealing them. Enquiry however furnished a rough estimate of sufficient accuracy; men, houses and wells were counted. The aspect of the occupants and of their tenements revealed at a glance the character of the village, and its capacity for enlargement or improvements. These considerations, when all taken together, at once showed how much land the village could beneficially occupy. An allotment of so much land immediately round the village was accordingly made, and marked off with boundary pillars, generally allowing four to five acres to each head of cattle. But this rule admitted of certain qualifications and reservations. Where villages pointed to an ancestral site now ruined (*The*) or to a broken well (*Dall*) or to a sheepfold, or to any other marks, and begged that their boundary might be extended up to that point, such representations were listened to, and doubtful points construed in favour of the people, their lands being allotted them on liberal principles. Places which they themselves or their fathers had occupied were, if possible, included within their new boundary, it being important to keep up old associations and make the people feel an affection for the soil. In villages lying on the edge of the *bár*, permission was given to the people themselves to adjudicate the conterminous boundaries, but undue encroachments on the *bár* were zealously guarded against. Care was also taken that land capable of being turned to good account should not remain idle in the hands of parties who had no substantial claim. There were also some former *rakhs* such as Mahadeo, Kothalah, and others, worthy of notice. They appear to have been appropriated by the former Government, and used more for the preservation of game than any other purpose. Many villages were found within the boundaries of these *rakhs*. Thus in Rakh Mahadeo there were as many as twenty-two villages, and the question arose as to how these were to be treated. At the summary settlement these villages were considered as having no pasturage land attached to them, and were all called on to pay a grazing tax for the right of grazing their cattle in the Government *rakh*. Now, according to our system, all villages have had a fair proportion of pasturage land allotted to them, without having been called on to pay for it; it therefore did not seem just to me that these villages should be called on to pay, and that too for the right of pasturage in land which must originally have belonged to them, before it was appropriated by the Sikh Government. I therefore ruled that every estate within the limits of the *rakh*, and without a separate area for pasturage, should have the right of grazing its cattle within the *rakh* without paying extra for it; whilst every precaution should be taken for the preservation of the timber, *múnj*, grass, &c., as well as for the collection of pasturage dues from the proprietors

of all villages situated outside the *rakh*, but who might wish to graze their cattle within it."

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Demarcation of Government *rakhs*.

The result of the action so taken is thus discussed by Capt. Nisbet:—"The consequence of this liberal measure was that not only were the waste lands, fairly the sole property of Government, largely curtailed, but the people obtained proprietary right in areas so extensive that they never could and never hoped to cultivate, but which they have turned to the best account in pasturing enormous herds of cattle, on the dairy and sale proceeds of which proprietors live and grow rich. What a mine of wealth the ownership of these lands, even in their natural condition, represents can only be appreciated by a sight of the prairies of luxuriant grass with which this large area is covered after a season of even moderate rain, and by a rough estimate of the number of cattle which constitute the fortune of the bulk of the population.

"From the figured statistics of Chak *Bár*, it appeared that of the whole arable land, amounting to 380,410 acres, only 12 per cent. was under the plough; and of this only 1½ per cent. had been added in ten years or since Regular Settlement, leaving 88 per cent. uncultivated in the shape of pasture lands. In *chak* adjoining *Bár* of Háfizábad and adjoining *Bár* of Gújránwála the cultivated area has extended in an equally slow ratio."

Tirni.

Amongst the items levied in addition to the regular land tax by the Sikhs was *tirni*. This important impost was a tax on grazing; it was computed on the cattle assumed to be on the estate, or rather to belong to the village, by a rate table applicable to one head of cattle of each description. The *zamíndárs* then engaged for the amount so fixed. The camels were counted, and the *tirni* due from them recalculated annually, the influx of camels being very uncertain. But with domestic and agricultural cattle the annual process was not considered necessary. It was thought enough to recalculate once every three or four years. All *tirni* was levied Mauzawár, and the tax-payer paid his *tirni* together with the revenue of the village in which he happened to be residing; regard was had to residence, and not to the place of pasturage. In the summary settlement made by Mr. A. Cocks in the year 1847, the cultivated land only was taxed in *parganah* Shekopurah; nothing was demanded on account of *tirni*. In *parganah* Háfizábad, however, *tirni* was levied, and formed part of the summary *jamma*. In framing the assessment at the regular settlement Mr. Morris thus treated the question of *tirni*:—

"As before stated, in the Háfizábad *tahsíl* it had been virtually included in the summary *jamma* at the time of assessment, but in the *tahsil* of Shekopurah no *tirni* whatever was fixed; the reason of this omission is not very clear. However, the revival of this impost as a direct tax did not appear to me admissible; it is apt to become vexatious, and is opposed to our general principles of revenue. I did not therefore revive it, but substituted for it a fair tax on the waste and jungle lands, included in the regular *jamma*."

Present *rakhs* and *tirni*.

There are 50 *rakhs* in this district with an area of 161,341 acres. Of these 35 *rakhs* with an area of 153,185 acres are under the Forest Department, and 15 *rakhs* with an area of 7,890 acres under the district management. Of the *rakhs* under the Forest Department, 26 *rakhs* with an area of 131,682 acres were leased during 1883-84 for Rs. 26,305—especially to the cattle owners of neighbouring villages; the remaining 9 *rakhs* with an area of 21,503 acres are reserved. The 15 *rakhs* under the district management were leased for Rs. 2,882. Several proposals are pending to

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Present *rakhs* and *tirni*.

grant lands to Native Officers, and for colonies for the families and retired Officers of the 23rd and 32nd Pioneers. The rate of *tirni* is as noted in the margin.

Bullocks	Rs. 0-12	He-camels ..	Rs. 1- 0
Cows	„ 0-12	Sheep and goats per head ..	„ 0- 2
She-buffaloes ..	„ 1- 4	Dachis	„ 1- 8
Horses	„ 1- 0		
Donkeys	„ 0- 8		

Assessment of village grazing lands.

Many villages of the Háfizábad tahsíl had till Captain Nisbet's revision of Settlement paid in addition to the regular *jama*, a tax on their *banjar* land "in lieu of *tirni*" which in *chak bár* comprising nearly all such villages, amounted to only Rs. 2,180 or a little over 1 pie per acre ; a sum quite disproportionate to the profits gained by proprietors and the extraordinary increase in the value of live-stock during the last few years. The arrangements made at the recent Settlement are as follows :—The condition of each village in these *bár* tracts with reference to population and number of cattle has been carefully examined ; where the culturable area is very extensive, the population strong, the cattle numerous, the *tirni* has been remitted, and after allowing a most liberal margin of from treble to six-fold the cultivated area, according to the size of the village, for the grazing of well and plough cattle, the remaining arable land has been assessed at an average initial rate of nine pie, rising progressively to one anna six pie per acre. That this rate is still absurdly low is evident by comparison with the rate per acre, often as much as from three annas to six annas, paid for merely a yearly lease of the Government grazing *rakhs* in this district where lessees have nothing to look to but the profits of grass during a twelve months' tenancy. It was necessary however to fix such a moderate rate, that in good and bad years alike, whether grass crops were scanty or abundant, and whether murrain broke out and carried off half the cattle, there should be no difficulty in realizing this addition to the regular *jama*. It must always be borne in mind that though this assessment of the excess arable land is to a certain extent calculated on area, yet in no case has such tax been levied unless the whole assets and resources of the estate warranted it. In circles of assessment where applied, the *jama* on *banjár chaks* gave an initial total addition of Rs. 11,475, and progressively Rs. 23,234 to the regular *jama* of the district.

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX. shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsíl* as the figures stood in 1881-82.

Jágírs.

There are six principal *jagírdárs* in this district. Two of these Rája Harbans Singh, heir of Rája Tej Singh, and Sirdár Jhanda Singh (Butalia) have since the regular settlement exchanged their *jagírs* in the Siálkot district for the lands they now hold here. Rai Múl Singh, Díwan Karam Chand of Eminabád, Bhai Rattan Singh and Sirdár Jowahir Singh also hold large estates. Sirdár Jowahir Singh, a brave soldier and a most loyal gentleman, enjoys as *jagír* the land revenue of Gújránwála Khás. Altogether the revenue relinquished at Settlement to *jagirdárs* and *maáfidárs* in this district was Rs. 1,46,121 or 25

per cent. of the total revenue; further particulars relating to the *jágírs* will be found above in Section C. of Chapter III., pages 37-8.

Smaller m

The recommendations submitted by Captain Nisbet for small assignments may be thus summarized. There were 3,929 grants for support of religious endowments released in perpetuity, and representing an area of 5,605 acres, and an alienation of the Government revenue amounting to Rs. 4,939. There were also 1,919 grants, covering 1,357 acres, valued at Rs. 1,610 released for two generations; and no less than 9,221 holdings rent-free for the lives of present incumbents, giving a temporary alienation of Rs. 18,283 in the Government demand, and representing an area of 17,521 acres. Again there were 1,921 grants, with an area of 10,633 acres, and with a *jama* of Rs. 7,996, released for the period of settlement or during the pleasure of Government. The total area thus appropriated to rent-free holders was 35,116 acres, representing a jama of Rs. 32,828. The area resumed was 5,208, acres, with a *jama* of Rs. 3,689. The area held rent-free is large, and the number of holdings very numerous, but this is accounted for by the proximity of the district to the old Sikh capital, and the fact that the soldiers and servants of the Sikh rulers were largely recruited from this district, and obtained for themselves and relatives numerous grants of land near their own homes; and again, Gújránwála itself was the residence of Ranjít Singh and his father, who were particularly liberal in their grants of a religious or charitable nature; and knowing the country round, it was easy for the donors to select the site of the grant when bestowed in the neighbourhood; and again, the grantees themselves, with an eye to opportunities for seeking future favours, were glad to settle down within easy reach of their patrons. Captain Nisbet thus discussed his recommendations:—

"Large as the area and amount of *jama* now alienated in favour of *maáfidárs* is, only 5,605 acres, representing a *jama* of Rs. 4,939 are released in perpetuity; so the remaining 29,511 acres, with a *jama* of Rs. 27,889, will eventually lapse to Government; and a large number of these are grants for support of a host of Hindu and Muhammadan shrines, nearly every village having three or four of such places, the residence of certain idle hereditary servitors, and the resort often of vagrants or ill-disposed vicious persons. The district is over-run with Masjids, Thákurdwaras, Dharmsalas, and places utterly devoid of ornament, and actually an eye-sore from the state of disrepair in which they are kept, and if there was no *maáfi* grant allowed, half of them would disappear."

Petty *ináms*.

At the regular Settlement a very large number of petty *ináms* were continued. Mr. Morris thus describes their origin:—

"The system of granting *ináms* to industrious proprietors, and even cultivators, was much in vogue with the Sikhs, more especially with their most famous *kárdárs*, as Sáwan Mal and others. The *inám* was either in the form of a well held rent-free, or share of a well. . . . At the Summary Settlement . . . . these *ináms* were in great measure resumed, the *lambardars'* fees being considered as more than an equivalent for them. . . . The claims for *ináms* in the Gújránwála and Wazírábad *parganas* have not proved very numerous; when proved, an equivalent for the amount claimed has been given in land, which has been declared rent-free. But in the Háfizábad *parganah* we find the *ináms* increasing in importance, and by no means unfrequently meet with the third and fourth portion of an estate so held. The origin of this system may be easily accounted for. This tract has only been brought under cultivation

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Petty *ináms.*

within the last 20 or 25 years. The inhabitants were originally a nomad race, very averse to a settled life and agricultural pursuits. As an inducement to them therefore to settle and cultivate the soil, large *ináms* were granted, which have held good and been in force up to the present day. In the Háfizábad *parganah*, so strong was the popular feeling in favour of these *ináms*, that notwithstanding the summary settlement, and introduction of our revenue system, the *lambardárs* instead of realizing their *haq-pachotra* have continued enjoying their old *ináms*."

Captain Nisbet thus describes the manner in which he dealt with these *ináms*:—

"As these *ináms* were originally granted as rewards for industry, for the improvement of the land and extension of the cultivation, at a time when the land revenue demands were so high as to leave little or no margin of profit to proprietors, under the moderate assessments of the British rule, such incentives to the extension of cultivation are unnecessary. I found 17 villages in which proprietors enjoyed one-half, one-third or one-fourth the revenue as *inám*; but as this indulgence was distinctly stated to be for the period of settlement only, no injustice would have been done in at once resuming them. In all other cases an equivalent for the *inám* had been given at last settlement in the shape of a *maáfi* grant of a well or a share of a well for one or more lives, which could not be interfered with. Ultimately, under the orders contained in Financial Commissioner's No. 5,436, dated 5th November 1867, a gradual extinction of these grants was directed—*viz.*, where at the former settlement one-half *jama* was enjoyed as *inám*, at the present settlement only one-third was to be granted; and where the former *inám* was one-third of the *jama* only one-sixth would remain. The reduction in the *ináms* was announced before the revised *jamas*, as if this had not been done, in view of the large increase of cultivation in the Háfizábad *tahsíl*, admitting of considerable enhancement of *jama*, the *ináms* though nominally reduced would have been larger than they had ever been before. It has been thoroughly explained that these *ináms* are only for the term of settlement, and are a fixed cash amount."

Thus the amount of these small grants, for which the justification has long ago ceased to exist, will gradually be reduced. The following figures show the smaller assignments as they stood at the Settlement of 1868 :—

Detail of *Maafi.*	No. of grants.	Total area.	Area cultivated.	Value of grant.
Grants Released in Perpetuity.				
In behalf of Masjid	898	1,240	1,150	1,209
" of Khangah	1,284	2,045	1,740	1,972
" of Takia	538	419	300	295
" of Dharmsala	336	1,162	922	924
" of Thakurdwara	294	359	331	381
" of Samadh	579	479	392	558
Total	3,929	5,605	4,835	4,932
For two generations	1,919	1,357	1,235	1,610
For Life.				
In aid of Charity	5,506	10,336	9,110	10,646
" of Dharmarth	3,715	7,185	6,332	7,637
Total	9,221	17,521	15,442	18,283
For period of Settlement	227	264	119	139
Subject to will of Government	1,540	9,544	6,797	7,196
Inam	154	825	653	661
Total	1,921	10,633	7,569	7,996
Total of grants released ..	16,990	35,116	29,081	32,828
Government Revenue.				4,43,757
Likely to lapse, being in life tenure:				
(*a*) Value of whole village				14,380
(*b*) Value in shared do.				18,500
Total				4,76,637
Add likely to lapse, value of Reza *maafi*, *viz.*, 23,011 acres				26,279
Total				5,02,916

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the Gújránwála district :—

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gujranwala	Gujranwala	22,884	12,345	10,539
	Eminabad	5,886	2,928	2,958
	Kila Didar Singh ..	2,822	1,500	1,322
Wazirabad	Wazirabad	16,462	8,795	7,667
	Ramnagar	6,830	3,544	3,286
	Sodhra	4,464	2,202	2,262
	Akalgarh	4,312	2 157	2,155
Hafizabad	Pindi Bhattian ..	3,528	1,788	1,740
	Hafizabad	2,453	1,299	1,154
	Jalalpur	2,353	1,230	1,123

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII. while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX. and its appendix and Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Gújránwála town.

The town of Gújránwála lies in north latitude 32° 9′ 30″, longitude 74° 14′ east, and contains a population of 22,884 souls. It is situated on a slightly elevated plain with but little diversity of level. The neighbouring country for a long distance is fairly well wooded, and several fruit and flower gardens surround the town. The town is completely surrounded by a wall with seven gates, and four other gates which are closed for passing of goods liable to octroi. To the north, less than a quarter of a mile from the town, lie the civil lines and public offices; while about half a mile south of the city is the encamping-ground and supply *depôt* for troops. To the north and east from the town lie the post office, the *dâk* bungalow, and the railway station close to the town. The town is traversed by two main streets

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Gújránwála town.

running respectively from east to west and from north to south. The streets are, as a rule, well metalled, though many of them are narrow and crooked, as usually is the case in Panjáb cities. A sufficient staff of *bhishtís*, and sweepers with proper supervising agency is permanently employed for the purpose of sanitation. The principal building of architectural interest is the Samádh of Mahán Singh, father of Ranjít Singh, within the city walls, and a Bárádari in the Mahán Singh's garden, which is now used for public meetings. Close by is a lofty cupola, covering a portion of the ashes of the great ruler himself. Properly speaking the town of Gújránwála traces its origin to a tribe called Gújars, but when Ranjít Singh rose to power, it changed with his fortune from a village into a city. But it cannot be stated with accuracy who was the real founder, and little is known of its early history except that the town is of modern growth, and owes its importance entirely to the father and grandfather of Maháraja Ranjít Singh, whose capital it was during the early period of Sikh power. Ranjít Singh himself was born at Gújránwála, and made it his head-quarters during the years which preceded the establishment of his supremacy and his occupation of Lahore. Several large dwellings, the architecture of which is essentially Sikh, substantial and somewhat cumbrous, occur in the main streets, which are five in number, and from 15 to 20 feet in width; though the remainder of the town is a confused system of narrow tortuous lanes, ending for the most part in *culs de sac*. The municipality of Gújránwála was first constituted in 1862-63; it is a municipality of the 2nd class. The Committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, the Civil Surgeon, Assistant Commissioner and District Superintendent Police as *ex-officio* members, and seven non-official members nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last five years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at different rates on the value of all articles and goods liable to octroi under the rules sanctioned by Local Government. Gújránwála is the chief commercial depot in the district, collecting food grains, rice, *gúr*, from the surrounding villages. It is also the chief market for brass and copper vessels, which are exported to distant districts to a considerable extent. There are several well-to-do native bankers. There are also a good many potters who make fine earthen vessels, such as cups, glasses, &c. *Lungís, dotahís, khes*, and Ludhiáná cloth are manufactured by the native weavers. *Phulkarís* and *chops* and *bághs* are the best specimens of needle-work by the native Hindu women of the Bhábra caste. An interesting note on these by Mr. Steel will be found in the "Selections from Panjáb Government Records," No. 22 of 1881-82, pages 64 to 67.

The principal institutions of the town are the Babbage Dispensary—a fine building—the police lines, the district school, and the district jail. There is also a library and reading-room named after Colonel Harington in the Bárádari in Mahán Singh's garden. A museum is attached to this library. The remaining public buildings and offices are—the Deputy Commissioner's courts and district offices, the Treasury building, the Sessions house, the

police office, the railway station, and the post office. To the north and west of the town there are two old tanks and an old *sarai* of large size opposite the Lahori gate. The *tahsíl* building is between the *sarai* and the *dâk* bungalow. There is also a church and cemetery close to the railway station. There is a Christian School for Eurasian and Native Christian boys and girls attached to the *sarai*. Within the city there are two schools—*viz.*, 1 English Middle School, and 1 American Mission School which teaches up to the Entrance standard. There is also a Zenana school maintained by the American Mission. There are also five municipal female schools *viz.*, 3 for Hindus and 2 for Muhammadans, which receive a monthly grant-in-aid. The population as ascertained at the enumeration of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The details in the margin give the population of suburbs. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875 ; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner in the district report on the census of 1881 attributes the increase of population to the opening of the railway. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mile of population since 1868 are given in the margin, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census. The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ..	1868	19,371	10,873	8,498
	1881	22,884	12,345	10,539
Municipal limits ..	1868	19,381	..	..
	1875	20,362	..	..
	1881	22,107	..	..

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881
Gujranwala town	19,371	22,107
Civil lines ..	..	777

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	..	..	..	9	10	8
1869 ..	..	..	..	17	17	16
1870 ..	20	21	20	24	23	26
1871 ..	36	32	41	36	33	38
1872 ..	34	19	15	51	45	58
1873 ..	36	20	16	34	32	37
1874 ..	41	21	20	33	31	37
1875 ..	44	21	22	42	39	44
1876 ..	39	20	19	52	48	56
1877 ..	39	20	19	29	27	31
1878 ..	40	20	20	46	43	50
1879 ..	32	16	16	45	45	44
1880 ..	42	22	20	32	30	34
1881 ..	44	23	21	44	39	51
Average	39	20	19	37	35	40

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Eminábád town.

Eminábád is a town of 5,886 inhabitants, and is situated to the south-east of Gújránwála, at a distance of eight miles on the Gújránwála and Amritsar road. It is the birth-place and family residence of the late Diwán Jowála Sahái, Prime Minister to his Highness the Rája of Jammu, and the town is remarkable only as being the residence of the Jammu Diwáns. It has several streets, a grain market, a police *chauki*, and a school-house, and one or two Diwán's gardens. There is a private bungalow, which is used by officers on duty. The Municipal Committee consists of five members nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last years is shown in Table No. XLV. and is derived entirely from octroi. A cattle-fair is also held annually during April. Eminábád, now a place of no importance except for its annual cattle fair, is perhaps the most ancient of the existing towns in the district. Particulars, however, of its early history are not recorded. It figures in the *Ayín Akbari* as head quarters of a large *mahal*, and possesses fine ruins of Muhammadan architecture belonging to the Imperial times. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The Deputy Commissioner in the district report of the census of 1881 attributed the decrease of population to the opening of the railway. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	6,711	3,661	3,050
1881 ..	5,886	2,928	2,958

Kila Dídár Singh town.

Kila Dídár Singh is a rural town of some importance, owing to its situation on the Gújránwála and Háfizábád road, which is much used for wheeled traffic. Its population is 2,822 souls. A broad well metalled *bazár* runs from north to south. There is a *sarai* and rest-house, a *thána* and a primary school. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	2,204	1,160	1,044
1881 ..	2,822	1,500	1,322

Wazírábád town.

Wazírábád is next in importance to Gújránwála, and lies 21 miles to the north-west of Gújránwála. It contains a population of 16,462 souls according to the census of 1881. It is situated on the right bank of the Chenáb river, at a distance of a mile from the river, and is surrounded on the north and west sides by a *nallah* known as the Palkhu stream. The Panjáb Northern State Railway and the Grand Trunk road from Lahore to Peshâwar pass close to it on the west side. It is now connected with Siálkot by a branch railway opened on the 1st January 1884. It is surrounded by a wall with four main gates, and it has a long open *bazár*

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Wazírábád town.

from north to south well metalled throughout, and a fine broad *bazár* from east to west. The other streets, as a rule, though narrow, are well paved, and there is a regular conservancy establishment paid for the sanitation of the town. The town is said to have been founded by Wazír Khán in the time of Sháh Jahán, but the rise of the town to importance is even more recent than that of Gújránwála. It is first heard of in history as falling into the hands of Gurbakhsh Singh, a retainer of Charrat Singh, at the time when the latter extended his power in the northern part of this district. Allusion has been already made to the family of Gurbakhsh Singh and the ultimate absorption of its estates by Ranjít Singh. During the rule of the Mahárája, Wazírábád became for a time the head-quarters of General Avitabile, under whose hands a completely new town grew up. As laid out by him, Wazírábád is a parallelogram in shape enclosed by an irregular brick wall. Within is a broad and straight *bazár* running from end to end, and crossed at right-angles by minor streets, also straight and of good width; the whole being marked by an almost entire absence of the tortuous *culs de sac* so general in towns of purely native design. The houses are of brick, both kiln-burnt and sun-dried, the latter predominating. There are no buildings of peculiar size or interest. Under British rule, Wazírábád was for a time head-quarters of a district, which included the present districts of Siálkot and Gújránwála together with parts of Gurdáspur and Lahore. This district being broken up in 1852, Wazírábád lapsed to the position of head-quarters of a sub-collectorate. On the opening of the works for the Northern State Railway, the town, situated at one extremity of an important section of the railroad, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the works connected with the Chenáb bridge (one of the most arduous undertakings of the enterprise), again became the site of a numerous European colony of engineers and others employed upon the railway works. The Cantonment for troops which once existed six miles to the west of Wazírábád, but was deserted in 1855, is rapidly becoming obliterated, and cultivation is spreading over its site. The opening of the Panjáb Northern State Railway and its extension to Siálkot have immensely added to the commercial importance of Wazírábád. There is also the famous Alexandra bridge constructed on the river Chenáb, and several training works connected with the railway. The bridge of boats over the Chenáb has been recently abolished by order of Government, and a ferry train runs at present on this river. But it is under consideration to establish a public ferry here for the convenience of passengers and light traffic. The municipality of Wazírábád was first constituted in 1866-67; it is now a municipality of the 3rd class. The committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as president, the *tahsíldár* as *ex-officio* member, and six non-official members nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income from octroi, which is shown in Table No. XLV., has risen from the last few years from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 or thereabouts. Octroi is levied on all dutiable articles at various authorized rates. There is a considerable trade in timber, which finds extensive sale from the neighbouring districts. The timber is floated down the Chenáb

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Wazírábád town.

river from Akhnúr in the Jammu territory. There are also excellent workmen and artizans who make boxes, *dabbís*, shoes, caps of nicely coloured silk, which generally attract stranger's eye. They are sold in large quantity. An important fair is held at Dhonkal in the immediate neighbourhood of Wazírábád. At this fair, which is primarily religious in its objects, a considerable amount of commercial business is transacted. Ploughs manufactured in the Jammu territory are extensively sold on this occasion. At another festival, the *Baisákhí*, a numerously attended cattle fair is held, at which much stock changes hands. In other respects the trade of the town is not important. Timber, however, leaves a depôt upon the Chenáb in considerable quantities for Multán, and boat-building is extensively carried on. The smiths, too, of Wazírábád have a speciality for the manufacture of small articles in steel and iron, such as many-bladed knives, paper-cutters, &c.; and close by, within a mile of the town, is the village of Nizámábád, once celebrated in the Panjáb for the excellence and finish of its fire-arms and other warlike implements. There is a dispensary, a post office and a dâk bangalow close to the town on the west side, and a *thána* and encamping-ground along the line of Grand Trunk Road and the Railway line opposite the *sarai* building. Within the city there is a Scottish Mission School which teaches up to the Entrance Standard Examination. There is also a *thána* in the city for the accommodation of the Municipal police, and close to it there are *tahsíl* offices and Honorary Magistrates' court to the north side. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given in the margin, the

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ..	1868	15,730	8,437	7,293
	1881	16,462	8,795	7,667
Municipal limits	1868	15,730	..	..
	1875	15,346	..	..
	1881	16,462	..	..

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	..	..	..	20	22	19
1869 ..	..	..	..	46	44	47
1870 ..	..	13	15	26	28	25
1871 ..	20	21	18	27	29	26
1872 ..	21	11	10	43	43	43
1873 ..	12	6	5	27	27	27
1874 ..	32	18	14	29	30	27
1875 ..	44	21	22	33	35	32
1876 ..	36	17	19	51	53	50
1877 ..	36	19	17	34	33	35
1878 ..	34	18	16	20	21	20
1879 ..	40	13	11	51	46	58
1880 ..	29	15	13	26	26	27
1881 ..	38	21	17	32	29	35
Average..	31	16	14	34	34	35

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census. The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Rámnagar town.

Rámnagar is a busy town with 6,830 inhabitants according to census of 1881. It lies to the west of Wazírábád at a distance of 22 miles. A good road goes from Wazírábád to Rámnagar, *via* Saroke, where there is a rest-house. The town has a vernacular middle school, dispensary, and police *chaukí*. There is also an encamping-ground with a *sarai*, which was lately converted into a rest-house for district officers. Here the *munsiff* of Wazírábád holds his sittings for three months in the year—*i.e.*, after every two months, for the convenience of suitors living in the neighbourhood of Rámnagar. The Municipal Committee consists of five members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. and is derived solely from octroi. There is a ferry over the Chenáb river which is known by the name of this town, and the income from tolls amounts to Rs. 1,000 a year, which shows that traffic there is brisk. This town, which was originally called Rasúlnagar, was founded by Núr Muhammad, the Chattah chieftain, of whom some account has been already given. Under this family Rasúlnagar flourished and rapidly grew in importance. It was finally stormed in 1795 by Ranjít Singh after a gallant resistance made by Ghulám Muhammad, who then represented the family, and, passing into the hands of the Sikh ruler, received its new name of Rámnagar. Under British rule the population has considerably decreased. By the census of 1855 it amounted to 9,192, the decrease being over 2,000 in the interval that elapsed before the census of 1878; and the enumeration of 1881 showed an almost equally large decrease.

It was on the banks of the Chenáb in the vicinity of this town that the army of Lord Gough was first confronted by the troops of Sher Singh in 1848. The town enjoys a reputation for the manufacture of *kúpas* or vessels of hide, used for the conveyance of *ghi*, oil and grain; but otherwise it is of no commercial importance. A considerable fair is held here on the Baisakhi in each year, at which the attendance has been estimated as amounting to 25,000 persons. Several fine buildings, erected in the time of the Chattah supremacy, are still extant. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	8,598	4,142	4,456
1881 ..	6,830	3,544	3,286

Sodhra town.

Sodhra is an ancient town with 4,464 inhabitants, about three miles to the east of Wazírábád, and lies on the Chenáb river. It was founded by Ayáz, a favourite of Mahmúd of Ghazni, and takes

Chapter VI, Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Sodhra town.

its name from having once 100 gates, namely, *saudara*. Bricks are found in large numbers *in situ*, and attest the ancient magnitude of this town. It stands on a slightly elevated tract, and has a well paved *bazár* from north to south. There is a police *chauki* and a primary school. There are two good gardens, the property of the Sodhra Diwáns. A ferry known by the name of this town is in charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	4,743	2,410	2,333
1881 ..	4,464	2,202	2,262

Akálgarh town.

Akálgarh is an important town, containing a population of 4,312. It is especially noted for having many houses of wealthy *Khatrís* of the Chopra clan, among whom were Díwán Sáwan Mal, Díwán Múl Ráj and Díwán Rám Chand. It lies to the west of Wazírábád at a distance of 23 miles. It cannot boast of any commercial importance, It has several nice gardens, the property of the Díwáns. Its main streets are well paved and there are many buildings of gigantic size. There is a vernacular middle school, a *thána* and a rest-house for district officers. The Municipal Committee consists of six members nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is chiefly derived from octroi. This town was founded by Pír Muhammad, son of the Ghulám Muhammad Chattah, who founded Rámnagar. It was originally called Alipur. On the fall of the Chattahs before Máhan Singh, the town was granted by him to Sardár Dal Singh, brother-in-law to Charrat Singh, under whom it was re-named Akálgarh. At first Dal Singh, had great influence with Ranjít Singh, but they quarrelled ; and in 1800 Ranjít Singh, having imprisoned Dal Singh, marched against Akálgarh. The attack, however, failed, and was abandoned after a siege of three months ; nor did Ranjít Singh gain possession of the town until Dal Singh's death, which happened in 1804. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	5,038	2,693	2,345
1881 ..	4,312	2,157	2,155

Pindi Bhattián town.

Pindi Bhattián is a town of some commercial importance in the *bár* tract. Its population is 3,528 souls. It lies near the Chenáb river, about seven miles from the limit of the Jhang and three miles from the limit of the Sháhpur district. It has a good *bázár* running from east to west. The neighbouring villages receive their supplies from this town. There is a dispensary, a *thána*, a *sarai* with encamping-ground, and a primary school. The

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Pindi Bhattián town.

town derives its name from the same tribe that gave its name to the tract of Bhattiána. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	4,281	2,256	2,025
1881 ..	3,528	1,788	1,740

Háfizábád town.

Háfizábád is a rural town with 2,453 inhabitants. The town is only important as being the head-quarters of a *tahsíldar* and *munsiff*. It was founded by Háfiz, a favourite of Emperor Akbar. It has a narrow paved *bázár* running from north to south with a good slope for drainage. There is a *sarai* with encamping-ground, a *thána*, and Vernacular Middle School. There is a good European rest-house also attached to the *sarai*. A branch of the new canal will run west of Háfizábád at a distance of 1½ miles, and the main line of the canal will run east of Háfizábád at a distance of 1½ miles. It will immensely add to the prosperity of the agricultural classes. The municipality here will soon be abolished. Háfizábád is an ancient town, being mentioned in the "Áín Akbari;" but except officially, is now a place of no importance. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	2,292	1,223	1,069
1881 ...	2,453	1,299	1,154

Jalálpur town.

Jalálpur is a rural town, having a population of 3,253 souls. It has a *sarai* with encamping-ground, a police *chauki* and a Primary School. It has a large wall running round it, and rather a fine gateway. It has a well paved *bázár* running from east to west. The town is not noted for anything except that the neighbouring villages derive their supplies from this town. The *munsiff* of Háfizábád holds periodical sittings here for the convenience of suitors. The municipality here is about to be abolished. The ruins of the old town lie some two miles to the west. It was formerly a place of more importance than at present. The present town was founded by the Bhattís, who lost their influence under the Sikhs. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	2,583	1,568	1,015
1881 ..	2,453	1,299	1,154

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Shekhupura.

The village of Shekhupura was not classed as a town at the Census of 1881, the population being below 5,000, and there being no municipality. It is the head-quarters of a Police *thána* and is situated in the Háfizábád *tahsíl*, on the road from Lahore to Shekhupura, and 22 miles from the former place. It is a town of some antiquity, and contains a ruined fort, built by the Emperor Jahángír. Prince Dára Shikoh, grandson of Jahángír from whom it derives its name, is said to have connected the town by a cut with the Aik *naddi*.* The channel attributed to him is now the principal channel of the river. In the time of Ranjít Singh, the town was for many years the residence of one of his queens, Ráni Ráj Kauran, better known as Ráni Nakáyan, whose palace, a cumbrous brick erection, is the most conspicuous object in the town. For a short time, Shekhupura was the head-quarters of this district, but is now of little importance, either commercially or otherwise. Its principal attraction is that its neighbourhood abounds with deer and other game, which renders it desirable quarters for a sportsman. It is to this fact probably that it owed the attentions of Jahángír and Dára Shekoh. It is the residence of Rája Harbans Singh, adopted son of Rája Teja Singh, who holds a large *jágír* in the neighbourhood.

* There is a hunting lodge, a large masonry tank, and a tower, with 99 steps for spying game at a place called *chakk munara* four miles from Shekhupura, on the road to Háfizábád. A canal was commenced to bring water from the old Aik Nulla to this tank, but by Díwán Sáwan Mall, (and not by Shíkho). Owing to the death of Sáwan Mall this canal was never completed, but there are very distinct traces of it, and many greybeards are still alive who worked at it. It is shown in Major Thuillier's Map of 1859. On the other hand there was formerly a small canal from the Degh River, entering this district at Gayampur and terminating at Bhikki. This has been allowed to silt up, but there is a project on foot to clear it out again. Water still runs in the upper portion of it in the rainy season.

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population ..	..	..	..	550,922	..	616,892
Cultivated acres ..	..	..	..	416,448	553,482	611,882
Irrigated acres ..	..	..	..	327,332	389,443	387,966
Ditto (from Government works) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	5,88,040	5,98,034	6,30,971
Revenue from land, rupees ..	..	..	..	4,66,983	4,55,978	4,88,394
Gross revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	5,72,978	5,93,349	6,71,514
Number of kine ..	..	..	..	243,222	155,670	122,669
" sheep and goats ..	..	..	..	21,820	57,550	41,562
" camels ..	..	..	..	4,558	4,177	2,681
Miles of metalled roads ..	..	..	..	} 46	52	54
" unmetalled roads ..	..	..	..		1,055	1,075
" Railways ..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Police staff ..	..	..	379	520	528	511
Prisoners convicted ..	1,251	1,313	1,683	1,442	2,354	2,353
Civil suits,—number ..	1,671	2,357	2,754	4,531	8,713	9,392
" —value in rupees ..	98,772	1,87,570	1,10,556	1,76,016	3,56,245	4,40,205
Municipalities,—number ..	..	..	..	..	2	10
" —income in rupees ..	..	..	..	21,706	37,948	49,462
Dispensaries,—number of ..	..	..	..	3	5	6
" —patients ..	..	..	..	9,048	17,824	31,021
Schools,—number of ..	..	..	94	70	66	87
" —scholars ..	..	..	3,028	2,783	3,814	4,729

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XLI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
Rain-gauge station.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average.
Sadr Katcheri ..	..	..	319	253	182	175	218	279	159	474	390	191	238	182	188	276	264	246
Gujranwala ..	348	384	258	265	174	178	220	204	181	440	381	185	252	..	..	..	..	268
Wazirabad ..	190	249	252	204	188	157	218	231	150	325	462	294	342	255	169	291	218	237
Hafizabad ..	111	215	217	184	164	156	163	192	100	282	258	176	271	164	166	171	240	[illegible]
Manawala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	152	84	140	142	44	116	127	[illegible]
Shekhupura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	136	74	147	72	108	214	230	193
Ramnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	248

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Annual Averages.			Annual Averages.	
Months.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.	Months.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January ..	2	8	September ..	4	21
February ..	3	16	October ..	1	5
March ..	4	14	November ..	..	2
April ..	2	10	December ..	1	8
May ..	2	8	1st October to 1st January ..	2	15
June ..	3	19	1st January to 1st April ..	9	38
July ..	8	75	1st April to 1st October ..	25	194
August ..	6	61	Whole year ..	36	247

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
	Average fall in tenths of an inch, from 1873-74 to 1877-78.			
Tahsil Stations.	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Wazirabad ..	5	39	209	253
Hafizabad ..	7	20	147	183

Note.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1		2	3	4	5
		District.	Tahsil. Gujranwala	Tahsil. Wazirabad.	Tahsil. Hafizabad.
Total square miles ..		2,587	770	455	1,362
Cultivated square miles ..		956	413	229	314
Culturable square miles ..		1,090	122	113	855
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881) ..		912	384	226	302
Total population ..		616,892	250,720	169,568	196,604
Urban population ..		71,994	31,592	32,068	8,334
Rural population ..		544,898	219,128	137,500	188,270
Total population per square mile ..		238	326	373	144
Rural population per square mile ..		211	285	302	138
Towns & villages.	Over 10,000 souls ..	2	1	1	..
	5,000 to 10,000 ..	2	1	1	..
	3,000 to 5,000 ..	23	13	4	6
	2,000 to 3,000 ..	36	15	9	12
	1,000 to 2,000 ..	74	36	23	15
	500 to 1,000 ..	197	42	66	89
	Under 500 ..	862	339	148	375
	Total ..	1,196	447	252	497
Occupied houses ..	Towns ..	14,004	6,134	6,430	1,440
	Villages ..	74,567	29,758	23,177	21,632
Unoccupied houses ..	Towns ..	6,314	2,238	3,157	924
	Villages ..	23,278	6,419	8,211	8,648
Resident families ..	Towns ..	17,120	6,982	8,124	2,014
	Villages ..	107,372	43,920	27,713	35,739

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Males per 1,000 of both sexes.		Distribution of Immigrants by Tahsils.		
Districts.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Gujranwala.	Wazirabad.	Hafizabad.
Amritsar	1,293	2,549	487	532	763	200	240
Sialkot	23,459	20,018	362	362	13,889	8,461	1,106
Lahore	4,966	20,657	454	518	2,654	548	1,761
Rawalpindi	248	3,739	597	842	86	110	52
Jhelam	506	1,768	569	705	158	255	91
Gujrat	11,053	8,886	438	875	1,424	7,131	2,408
Shahpur	2,240	3,167	478	525	104	296	1,840
Mooltan	98	1,076	612	721	38	32	26
Jhang	2,616	3,817	547	502	127	161	2,388
Montgomery	861	1,217	531	597	41	23	797
Peshawar	154	1,490	662	849	67	43	44
Kashmir	2,363	..	531	..	1,026	1,280	112

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	District.			Tahsils.			Villages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Gujranwala.	Wazirabad.	Hafizabad.	
Persons	616,892	..	..	250,720	169,568	196,604	544,898
Males	..	333,605	..	135,258	90,896	107,451	295,817
Females	..	..	283,287	115,462	78,672	89,153	249,081
Hindus	127,322	69,518	57,804	66,843	29,654	31,325	101,692
Sikhs	36,159	21,194	14,965	20,644	4,610	10,905	33,357
Jains	577	316	261	530	47	..	73
Buddhists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musalmans	452,640	242,466	210,174	168,061	135,211	154,368	406,759
Christians	194	111	83	142	46	6	17
Others and unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European & Eurasian Christians	113	66	47	79	28	6	..
Sunnis	422,627	226,464	196,163	151,284	126,084	145,259	381,089
Shiahs	1,188	641	547	169	175	844	1,117
Wahabis	108	69	39	21	44	43	61

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5
		Distribution by Tahsils.		
Language.	District.	Gujranwala.	Wazirabad.	Hafizabad.
Hindustani	1,045	555	414	76
Panjabi	615,209	249,814	168,901	196,494
Pashtu	137	41	71	25
Kashmiri	379	226	150	3
Persian	2	2		..
English	110	77	27	6

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			*Non-Agriculturists.*			*Agriculturists.*		
YEAR.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	911	28,006	1,87,313	..	..	..	919	18,387	1,44,[illegible]
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	260	6,412	52,283	542	18,974	1,66,266	503	7,598	67,8[illegible]
1878-79 ..	89	1,785	16,839	236	3,084	54,104	69	632	9,707
1879-80 ..	149	2,844	25,760	249	5,418	69,8[illegible]4	123	1,716	19,271
1880-81 ..	102	1,570	19,243	241	3,455	[illegible]0,717	152	1,941	25,242
1881-82 ..	79	1,229	15,014	179	2,615	46,746	90	1,329	23,2[illegible]
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS— 1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Gujranwala ..	146	1,564	22,340	698	10,052	1,69,307	262	2,749	27,6[illegible]
Wazirabad ..	162	2,271	38,194	211	2,923	61,114	194	1,882	28,2[illegible]
Hafizabad ..	170	4,620	26,180	157	5,858	27,848	54	1,667	8,751

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	MORTGAGES OF LAND.—*Concluded.*			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*		
YEAR.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES. Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	1,906	35,046	3,32,586	31	830	2,649	59	752	5,003
1878-79 ..	373	4,339	66,106	7	113	1,343	19	297	3,981
1879-80 ..	514	6,677	90,719	30	518	5,354	21	196	1,700
1880-81 ..	631	7,035	90,737	35	527	9,033	64	954	10,124
1881-82 ..	430	6,391	97,999	29	380	6,173	32	2,124	7,2[illegible]
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS— 1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Gujranwala ..	1,454	17,019	2,53,058	28	280	3,011	79	932	9,6[illegible]
Wazirabad ..	619	7,119	1,17,958	75	1,165	16,830	43	591	8,11[illegible]
Hafizabad ..	199	5,747	87,468	9	218	2,395	23	2,214	4,9[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXV B of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption, are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include all sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.		*Net income in rupees.*		*No. of deeds registered.*				*Value of property affected, in rupees.*			
YEAR.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	61,922	22,754	61,06[illegible]	22,611	1,480	164	198	1,842	3,27,362	9,562	62,268	3,99,1[illegible]
1878-79 ..	58,709	26,682	59,688	25,608	1,252	129	73	1,454	3,19,805	162,293	31,655	[illegible]
1879-80 ..	61,142	31,789	58,946	30,641	1,263	80	55	1,404	3,45,385	627	28,107	3,79,[illegible]
1880-81 ..	67,204	35,551	59,197	34,[illegible]	1,227	16	42	1,893	3,98,790	2,509	18,880	4,20,[illegible]
1881-82 ..	71,27[illegible]	36,758	62,776	32,992	1,064	12	20	1,215	2,60,099	2,700	24,401	2,88,[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres held under cultivating leases.		*Remaining acres.*			
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
Whole District ..	51	160,965	385	350	154,929	..	5,301	22,197
Tahsil Gujranwala ..	5	2,765	..	..	1,855	..	910	..
" Wazirabad ..	5	921	204	..	..	..	717	..
" Hafizabad ..	41	157,279	181	350	153,074	..	3,674	..

Note. –*These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.*

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid, in rupees.	Reduction of revenue, in rupees.
Roads ..	2,657	9,978	917
Canals ..	..	..	..
State Railways ..	1,680	40,736	762
Guaranteed Railways ..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	640	8,691	148
Total ..	4,977	59,405	1,827

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Years.	Total.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74 ..	554,482	17,385	169,178	48,408	4,604	13,513	71,039	25,254	53,727	170	4,921	34,726	..	23,324	22,201
1874-75 ..	560,594	11,385	180,078	44,607	4,010	12,213	66,559	39,254	44,932	244	5,168	28,041	..	21,588	41,972
1875-76 ..	567,426	7,609	187,015	45,330	5,556	10,961	62,515	17,570	56,561	149	4,054	35,161	..	25,766	54,741
1876-77 ..	588,494	9,925	203,745	44,296	5,004	16,595	64,082	31,682	44,568	147	3,259	33,870	..	26,625	56,988
1877-78 ..	473,004	792	220,256	14,862	213	10,947	86,184	41,898	1,203	122	2,563	33,347	..	19,278	18,416
1878-79 ..	611,822	10,147	216,981	22,811	1,480	16,800	152,374	7,608	42,098	167	2,430	37,862	..	19,236	41,820
1879-80 ..	592,860	10,201	214,683	55,398	2,205	21,020	90,468	12,170	33,764	105	1,562	32,555	..	19,184	17,514
1880-81 ..	625,501	13,625	230,361	47,129	4,672	19,124	109,819	17,864	43,310	78	3,520	28,504	..	20,773	35,777
1881-82 ..	616,132	14,609	281,604	53,249	3,415	23,471	86,810	22,770	48,750	113	3,947	32,551	..	20,984	33,588
Tahsil averages for the five years, from 1877-78 to 1881-82.															
Name of Tahsil.															
Gujranwala	246,051	4,625	88,258	22,767	343	9,468	42,080	12,618	18,482	80	538	13,129	..	8,937	4,822
Wazirabad ..	144,882	2,512	59,424	9,062	538	6,006	33,307	2,112	2,480	15	366	8,478	..	6,556	6,829
Hafizabad ..	192,940	2,739	75,114	6,861	1,516	2,799	29,744	5,611	11,861	22	1,904	11,358	..	4,389	17,772
Total ..	583,874	9,875	222,795	38,690	2,397	18,272	105,131	20,341	32,823	117	2,806	32,964	..	19,881	29,423

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1			2			3
Nature of crop.			Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
			Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice		Maximum	5	0	0	537
		Minimum	3	0	0	
Indigo		Maximum	..	..	..	..
		Minimum	..	..	..	
Cotton		Maximum	5	0	0	107
		Minimum	4	0	0	
Sugar		Maximum	12	0	0	893
		Minimum	8	0	0	
Opium		Maximum	6	0	0	9
		Minimum	3	0	0	
Tobacco		Maximum	10	0	0	672
		Minimum	7	0	0	
Wheat	Irrigated	Maximum	5	0	0	645
		Minimum	3	0	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	3	0	0	
		Minimum	2	0	0	
Inferior grains	Irrigated	Maximum	2	0	0	298
		Minimum	1	0	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	1	0	0	
		Minimum	1	0	0	
Oil seeds	Irrigated	Maximum	3	0	0	229
		Minimum	2	0	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	0	0	
		Minimum	1	0	0	
Fibres	Irrigated	Maximum	4	0	0	360
		Minimum	3	0	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	0	0	
		Minimum	1	0	0	
Gram		..	..	..	..	..
Barley		..	..	..	..	..
Bajra		..	..	..	..	..
Jawar		..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables		..	..	..	..	..
Tea		..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KIND OF STOCK.	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS			TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.		
	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	Gujranwala.	Wazirabad.	Hafizabad.
Cows and bullocks	243,222	155,670	122,689	64,433	37,402	20,854
Horses	685	600	657	147	230	280
Ponies	1,102	1,254	757	85	200	472
Donkeys	7,540	8,549	4,600	1,267	1,480	1,853
Sheep and goats	21,820	57,550	41,562	17,788	11,102	12,672
Pigs	..	..	60	60	..	..
Camels	4,558	4,177	2,681	16	302	2,363
Carts	875	840	652	233	150	269
Ploughs	56,318	51,909	69,563	13,522	33,506	22,535
Boats	80	121	87		47	40

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Number.	Nature of occupations.	*Males above 15 years of age.* Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Number.	Nature of occupations.	*Males above 15 years of age.* Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	Total population ..	23,947	176,604	200,551	17	Agricultural labourers ..	452	6,270	6,722
2	Occupation specified ..	21,172	163,861	185,033	18	Pastoral ..	127	1,832	1,959
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined.	3,107	81,871	84,973	19	Cooks and other servants ..	1,005	471	1,476
4	Civil Administration ..	1,190	2,149	3,339	20	Water-carriers ..	410	3,863	4,273
5	Army ..	44	123	167	21	Sweepers and scavengers ..	385	11,002	11,387
6	Religion ..	929	3,040	3,969	22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	440	297	737
7	Barbers ..	310	2,979	3,289	23	Workers in leather ..	251	190	441
8	Other professions ..	423	1,677	2,100	24	Boot-makers ..	264	4,672	4,936
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	657	1,369	2,026	25	Workers in wool and pashm	117	82	199
10	Dealers in grain and flour ..	1,465	5,873	7,338	26	" " silk ..	51	20	71
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	104	150	254	27	" " cotton ..	1,643	13,555	15,198
12	Confectioners, green-grocers, &c.	857	312	1,169	28	" " wood ..	450	4,548	4,998
13	Carriers and boatmen ..	1,205	2,567	3,772	29	Potters ..	160	4,444	4,604
14	Landowners ..	740	31,905	32,645	30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver.	422	1,067	1,489
15	Tenants ..	1,750	40,654	42,404	31	Workers in iron ..	118	1,798	1,916
16	Joint-cultivators ..	2	705	707	32	General labourers ..	1,308	2,662	3,970
					33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	1,951	9,659	11,610

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII A of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	16	9,617	294	25	6	1,767	1,069	66	955	390
Number of workmen in large works. { Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. { Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	23	9,617	324	30	20	2,048	1,589	325	955	362
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	6,870	11,07,680	38,703	1,560	52,04	5,03,094	2,57,685	1,08,78[illegible]	4,62,470	42,060

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, silver, and jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	1,915	1,565	582	4	4	649	930	19,794
Number of workmen in large works. { Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. { Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	1,295	2,134	796	9	10	814	1,441	21,707
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	3,15,680	80,030	1,10,892	972	365	8,96,860	81,329	37,59,647

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

Table No. XXV, showing RIVER TRAFFIC.

1	2	3	4	5	6
TRADE.		PRINCIPAL MERCHANDISE CARRIED.	*Average duration of Voyage in days.*		Distance in miles.
From	To		Summer, or floods.	Winter or low water.	
Aknur	Mithankot	Grain of all kinds, sugar, salt, spices, ghi, country cloth, silks, and wool	20	30	450
Wazirabad	Jhang	Wheat, gur, ghi, country cloth, wool, cotton, kupas, horns, halela, balela, awla, sarun, timber	10	15	120
Ramnagar	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	8	12	100
Pindi Bhattian	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	6	11	70
Wazirabad	Multan	Ditto ditto ditto	20	30	230
Ramnagar	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	18	25	210
Pindi Bhattian	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	14	20	180
Wazirabad	Mithankot	Ditto ditto ditto	25	40	350
Ramnagar	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	22	36	330
Pindi Bhattian	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	18	30	300
Multan	Wazirabad	Iron, cocoanuts, dates, black pepper, mung, sajji	30	45	230
Do.	Ramnagar	Ditto ditto ditto	24	40	210
Do.	Pindi Bhattian	Ditto ditto ditto	21	35	180
Mithankot	Wazirabad	Ditto ditto ditto	50	60	350
Do.	Ramnagar	Ditto ditto ditto	45	52	330
Do.	Pindi Bhattian	Ditto ditto ditto	45	45	300

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 759, 760 of the Famine Report.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	NUMBER OF SEERS AND CHITANKS PER RUPEE.																													
YEAR.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Cotton (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62 ..	22	6	36	6	27	..	30	13	36	14	26	9	8	10	8	3	..	..	3	12	3	10	2	1	121	5	8	14	10	1
1862-63 ..	31	12	46	10	42	..	42	..	39	2	36	6	9	5	21	..	..	..	2	13	3	4	2	3	107	5	9	5	9	15
1863-64 ..	21	15	48	8	42	..	32	10	35	15	38	9	12	9	20	10	..	..	2	13	3	7	2	2	77	7	8	14	9	15
1864-65 ..	27	14	50	2	38	1	25	12	32	10	30	13	9	13	18	9	..	..	1	6	3	12	1	13	80	4	8	14	9	5
1865-66 ..	22	11	39	5	35	7	24	2	27	13	28	4	9	5	17	4	..	..	1	6	3	8	1	10	110	2	7	7	9	5
1866-67 ..	21	10	36	..	28	9	22	6	27	3	24	10	7	..	14	13	..	..	3	8	3	8	1	7	83	15	5	14	9	5
1867-68 ..	19	4	33	2	30	13	23	13	18	10	17	14	7	15	11	3	..	..	2	13	3	9	1	9	83	15	3	3	9	5
1868-69 ..	13	12	16	11	12	12	22	5	14	15	12	9	6	1	9	3	..	..	2	13	2	15	1	7	83	15	6	9	8	10
1869-70 ..	11	14	19	12	18	15	21	15	11	14	14	4	6	9	13	11	..	..	2	11	3	7	1	7	81	3	7	11	9	1
1870-71 ..	17	1	36	2	18	2	20	1	20	12	18	10	7	7	14	11	..	..	3	1	3	8	1	6	88	10	10	12	8	10
1871-72 ..	17	4	25	..	16	8	19	..	20	..	..	..	8	..	13	4	8	..	2	12	6	..	1	8	100	..	6	..	10	..
1872-73 ..	22	8	29	10	19	..	29	..	30	..	24	5	9	..	13	8	9	..	2	12	3	..	1	10	100	..	5	..	10	8
1873-74 ..	20	4	34	..	27	..	27	..	30	..	20	..	9	..	15	..	10	..	3	..	3	12	1	12	100	..	5	..	10	4
1874-75 ..	23	8	40	..	36	..	29	..	30	..	30	..	9	..	19	..	23	..	3	4	4	..	1	13	100	..	6	..	10	8
1875-76 ..	22	..	38	..	31	8	26	..	30	..	30	..	10	..	15	..	20	..	2	8	4	..	1	6	100	..	5	..	10	8
1876-77 ..	29	..	56	..	48	..	35	..	38	..	30	..	10	..	19	..	25	..	3	..	3	4	1	11	100	..	10	..	10	8
1877-78 ..	14	..	16	..	17	..	16	..	17	..	14	..	6	..	9	..	16	..	3	..	3	..	1	11	100	..	8	..	10	..
1878-79 ..	13	..	22	..	13	12	15	..	17	..	12	..	9	..	9	..	12	..	3	6	2	2	1	6	100	..	8	..	10	8
1879-80 ..	12	12	17	..	16	12	16	..	16	..	14	..	8	..	11	..	12	..	3	..	2	4	1	6	100	..	4	..	11	..
1880-81 ..	15	..	23	8	15	12	19	..	19	..	14	..	6	..	15	..	8	..	2	8	2	8	1	6	95	..	4	..	12	..
1881-82 ..	30	..	22	..	22	8	26	..	28	..	16	..	8	..	14	..	16	..	3	3	3	..	1	9	95	..	4	8	12	4

NOTE.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 209 S. of 19th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Wages of Labour per day.				Carts per day.		Camels per day		Donkeys per score per day.		Boats per day.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.									
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1868-69 ..	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 6	1 12 0		0 8 0	0 6 0		3 12 0	0 8 0	
1873-74 ..	0 5 0	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 3 0	1 12 0		0 8 0	0 7 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	
1878-79 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1879-80 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1880-81 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 2	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1881-82 ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	Excise.		Stamps.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69	4,07,461	77,397	..	..	11,889	7,647	49,293	5,53,687
1869-70	4,42,193	21,395	..	..	11,619	8,405	52,611	5,36,223
1870-71	4,42,985	9,392	..	..	12,763	8,799	55,569	5,29,508
1871-72	4,43,502	1,895	..	31,196	12,953	10,730	57,433	5,57,709
1872-73	4,45,587	33,019	..	37,639	12,502	10,774	64,723	6,04,244
1873-74	4,49,367	2,376	..	37,122	12,381	8,006	61,054	5,70,306
1874-75	4,51,097	1,856	..	37,563	13,855	11,337	65,788	5,81,491
1875-76	4,51,684	1,886	..	37,379	15,298	8,206	65,423	5,82,876
1876-77	4,55,328	1,977	..	37,379	15,909	9,702	69,839	5,90,134
1877-78	4,57,748	3,629	..	37,807	18,401	9,231	87,752	6,14,568
1878-79	4,88,394	3,705	..	53,094	13,440	8,459	85,542	6,52,634
1879-80	4,89,415	4,908	..	48,869	14,958	8,380	93,531	6,60,061
1880-81	4,91,891	13,017	..	48,883	18,481	7,564	1,03,155	6,82,991
1881-82	4,92,947	12,805	..	48,903	19,682	8,565	1,05,030	6,87,932

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded :— "Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses."

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	Fluctuating Revenue.					Miscellaneous Revenue.				
			Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water advantage revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	Grazing dues.		Sale of wood from rakhs and forests.	Sajji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
								By enumeration of cattle.	By grazing leases.			
District Figures.												
Total of 5 years—1868-69 to 1872-73 ..	21,98,878	143,098	826	1,967	4	..	68,697	..	54,888	415	..	74,401
Total of 5 years—1873-74 to 1877-78 ..	22,73,082	11,147	1,988	1,335	..	..	9,827	..	..	..	..	1,320
1878-79 ..	4,89,296	3,608	297	288	..	..	3,478	..	..	..	..	130
1879-80 ..	4,89,244	4,781	590	225	..	..	4,619	..	18	..	2	162
1880-81 ..	4,91,983	12,738	237	910	..	..	3,287	..	9,248	..	16	9,501
1881-82 ..	4,93,814	12,801	535	637	..	..	4,823	..	7,205	..	6	7,478
Tahsil Totals for 5 years—1877-78 to 1881-82.												
Tahsil Gujranwala ..	8,19,032	7,587		..	..	..	6,246	..	481	..	..	1,141
„ Wazirabad ..	8,11,726	8,070	959	935	..	..	7,468	..	395	..	..	602
„ Hafizabad ..	7,93,793	21,506	1,384	1,471	..	..	5,801	..	15,595	..	..	15,705

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	District Gujranwala.		Tahsil Gujranwala.		Tahsil Wazirabad.		Tahsil Hafizabad.	
NATURE OF TENURE.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.								
I. *Paying rent in cash.* (a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors	730	4,538	170	1,730	395	696	165	2,112
(b) Paying such amount, plus a cash Malikanah ..	7,064	41,421	420	3,811	5,275	21,401	1,369	16,209
(d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings ..	1,022	8,004	388	2,332	405	3,240	229	2,432
Total paying rent in cash ..	8,816	53,963	978	7,873	6,075	25,337	1,763	20,753
II. *Paying rent in kind.* (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. (2) ⅓ produce and less than ½ produce ..	195	2,200	95	665	82	1,325	18	210
(3) ¼ " " ⅓ " ..	157	1,638	87	522	30	650	40	466
(c) Paying a fixed quantity of grain for their holdings with or without a further cash contribution.	96	993	53	318	43	675	..	..
Total paying rent in kind ..	448	4,831	235	1,505	155	2,650	58	676
Grand Total of Tenants with rights of occupancy ..	9,264	58,794	1,213	9,878	6,230	27,987	1,821	21,429
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.								
I. *For life*	5	19	..	..	..	..	5	19
II. *For period on lease.* (a) Written	844	7,072	588	3,680	230	2,125	26	1,267
(b) Not written	406	2,825	216	1,075	190	1,756	..	..
III. *Subject to village service and payment of rent*	1,090	2,415	680	1,345	410	1,070	..	..
C.—TENANTS-AT-WILL.								
I. *Paying in cash*	12,491	129,057	6,520	15,278	3,615	93,400	2,356	20,379
II. *Paying in kind.* (a) ½ produce and more	713	4,900	..	..	713	4,900	..	..
(b) less than ½ produce	12,397	99,257	2,340	27,420	2,057	10,700	8,000	61,137
C.—PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE-GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL REVENUE.								
I. *Sankalap or Dharmarth*	463	480	212	230	240	241	11	9
II. *Conditional on service*	700	693	350	312	335	370	15	11
Grand Total of Tenants ..	38,373	305,512	12,119	53,718	14,020	142,543	12,234	104,251

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Whole District.				Tahsil Gujranwala.				Tahsil Wazirabad.				Tahsil Hafizabad.			
Nature of Tenure.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
A.—Estates not being village communities, and paying in common (Zamindari).																
IV.—Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under. Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law	22	26	26	23,832	15	19	19	15,701	1	1	1	312	6	6	6	7,819
Proprietary cultivating village communities.																
B.—Zamindari .. Paying the revenue and holding the land in common ..	87	93	599	101,171	19	22	182	15,494	13	14	92	7,715	55	57	325	77,962
C.—Pattidari .. The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance.	38	38	1,331	64,185	15	15	878	18,125	6	6	153	4,920	17	17	300	41,140
D.—Bhayachara .. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands.	17	17	236	17,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	236	17,075
E.—Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhayachara. In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severalty.	987	1,019	32,907	1,422,929	387	389	13,506	430,813	233	239	8,852	273,898	367	391	10,549	718,218
F.—Grantees of Government not falling under any previous class, and paying revenue direct to Government in the position of—																
I.—Proprietors, including individuals rewarded for service or otherwise, but not purchasers of Government waste.	9	9	12	7,086	3	3	5	2,064	1	1	2	55	5	5	5	4,967
II.—Lessees ..	2	2	4	1,559	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	159	1	1	1	1,400
G.—Landholders who have redeemed the revenue and are not members of any village community nor included in any previous class.	10	10	18	8,737	2	2	2	2,913	2	2	5	2,699	6	6	11	3,125
I.—Government waste, reserved or unassigned ..	..	53	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	43	..	..
Total ..	1,172	1,267	35,133	1,646,574	441	455	14,592	485,110	257	269	9,108	289,758	474	543	11,433	871,706

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the [illegible] Report for 1878-79.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	No. in gaol at beginning of the year.		*No. imprisoned during the year.*		*Religion of convicts.*			*Previous occupation of male convicts.*					
YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	400	3	690	52	551	282	..	12	..	107	559	..	..
1878-79	387	6	759	79	701	258	..	13	..	120	592	..	..
1879-80	431	9	745	46	228	81	..	8	..	88	168	15	35
1880-81	349	11	666	33	274	88	..	11	..	42	228	18	..
1881-82	426	21	564	23	250	92	..	15	13	146	189	13	..

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Length of sentence of convicts.							*Previously convicted.*			*Pecuniary results.*	
Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.

YEAR.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1877-78	296	345	477	14	9	..	4	121	11	7	18,629	1,890
1878-79	374	271	507	23	3	2	1	94	25	14	22,457	4,210
1879-80	62	72	198	27	..	1	..	54	13	9	26,809	3,796
1880-81	56	78	260	40	3	..	..	29	1	10	21,225	3,470
1881-82	80	74	211	38	3	2	..	40	10	17	22,078	4,257

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Musalmans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Gujranwala ..	Gujranwala ..	22,884	9,114	1,396	413	11,820	141	3,747	611
	Eminabad ..	5,886	1,764	19	..	4,103	..	1,931	305
	Kila Didar Singh ..	2,822	829	283	44	1,715	1	456	619
Wazirabad ..	Wazirabad ..	16,462	5,828	274	1	10,824	35	3,109	529
	Ramnagar ..	6,830	1,845	331	45	4,609	..	1,481	461
	Sodhra ..	4,464	959	139	..	3,368	..	690	647
	Akalgarh ..	4,312	1,846	136	1	2,329	..	1,150	375
Hafizabad ..	Pindi Bhatian ..	3,528	1,452	120	..	1,967	..	693	509
	Hafizabad ..	2,453	1,317	142	..	994	..	380	646
	Jalalpur ..	2,353	1,196	3		1,154		367	641

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	Sex.	*Total population by the Census of*	*Total births registered during the year.*					*Total deaths registered during the year.*				
		1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Gujranwala ..	Males ..	11,141	407	401	334	456	473	393	480	498	336	[illegible]
	Females	9,221	384	411	328	401	433	287	466	411	314	407
Wazirabad ..	Males ..	8,764	288	280	196	234	323	204	182	405	225	257
	Females	6,582	263	248	168	208	260	229	133	352	180	251

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII, of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Gujranwala.	Wazirabad.	Ramnagar.	Akalgarh.	Eminabad.	Pindi Bhattian.	Hafizabad.	Jalalpur.	Sodhra.	Kila Didar Singh.
Class of Municipality ..	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	11,559	10,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1871-72	13,479	8,417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1872-73	15,072	10,311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1873-74	16,210	9,641	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1874-75	19,036	11,516	2,521	1,920	1,596	1,251	792	..	..	..
1875-76	17,678	14,057	2,126	1,539	1,010	1,255	679	..	..	..
1876-77	18,225	11,348	2,700	2,040	1,541	1,200	783	1,135	842	840
1877-78	18,411	12,294	2,290	1,508	1,500	1,161	675	1,047	654	929
1878-79	21,453	12,856	4,387	1,800	1,892	1,539	1,031	1,687	1,259	1,435
1879-80	28,074	13,876	3,634	1,081	1,681	1,157	784	723	613	1,016
1880-81	30,152	16,730	4,726	1,605	2,385	1,287	820	727	930	1,658
1881-82	35,544	17,042	4,938	1,817	1,999	1,460	878	942	799	1,347

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Gujranwala	4	..	4	14	..	1
Sub-Registrar Gujranwala	464	74	538	401	78	47
" Wazirabad	391	91	482	363	65	42
" Hafizabad ..	156	114	270	104	69	17
" Butala	51	23	74	45	15	60
" Shekhupura . ..	17	8	25	26	35	61
Total of district ..	1,083	310	1,393	953	262	1,215

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.											Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				*Class II.*				*Class III.*					
	1 Rs. 500	2 Rs. 200	3 Rs. 150	4 Rs. 100	1 Rs. 75	2 Rs. 50	3 Rs. 25	4 Rs. 10	1 Rs. 5	2 Rs. 2	3 Re. 1			
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	2	3	14	112	378	608	1,475	4,944	7,536	15,639	630
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	6	8	16	128	372	712	1,595	4,065	6,902	19,735	
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	5	7	17	127	393	..	..	..	549	8,980	179
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	4	7	17	128	445	..	..	..	601	9,425	179
Tahsil details for 1881-82—														
Tahsil Gujranwala	..	..	..	..	4	11	68	187	..	..	..	270	4,420	78
" Wazirabad ..	..	..	..	4	1	2	29	134	..	..	..	170	2,640	39
" Hafizabad ..	..	..	..	..	2	4	31	124	..	..	..	161	2,365	62
Total ..	..	..	..	4	7	17	128	445	..	..	..	601	9,425	179

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.					INTOXICATING DRUGS.						EXCISE REVENUE FROM		
	Number of central distilleries.	*No. of retail shops.*		*Consumption in gallons.*		*No. of retail licenses.*		*Consumption in maunds.*				Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.
		Country spirits.	European liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other drugs.			
1877-78 ..	3	34	6	83	3,318	109	9	33	2	276	..	18,356	8,967	27,323
1878-79 ..	3	35	5	228	2,528	109	9	32	5	251	..	12,440	8,043	21,483
1879-80 ..	3	29	5	165	2,817	109	9	35	4	245	..	14,951	8,143	23,094
1880-81 ..	3	31	5	69	3,352	65	9	34	2½	205	..	18,477	7,562	26,040
1881-82 ..	3	42	4	81	3,459	65	9	32	3	220	..	19,592	8,565	28,247
TOTAL ..	15	171	25	626	15,474	457	45	166	17¼	1,197	..	84,016	41,281	126,197
Average ..	3	34	5	125	3,095	91	9	33	3½	239½	..	16,983	8,256	25,239

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X, of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Annual income in rupees.			*Annual expenditure in rupees.*						
YEAR.	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District post, and arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75 ..	..	..	36,118	3,354	4,182	9,202	384	3,187	15,809	36,118
1875-76 ..	..	..	78,216	2,679	839	13,417	3,192	120	50,499	70,646
1876-77 ..	..	..	39,116	3,396	600	11,024	5,028	120	16,634	36,802
1877-78 ..	..	..	42,394	3,404	..	13,842	4,040	520	19,560	41,366
1878-79 ..	..	..	33,773	3,305	620	12,910	4,380	84	11,141	32,440
1879-80 ..	55,981	3,609	59,590	3,327	620	13,277	4,726	84	13,622	35,656
1880-81 ..	55,923	3,900	59,913	3,253	620	13,882	5,020	141	13,682	36,598
1881-82 ..	56,458	7,878	64,336	3,208	1,844	12,530	5,551	569	18,693	42,395

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
YEAR.	*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
	FIGURES FOR BOYS.																			
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	131	3	798	3	424	..	..	..	..	84	2,807	4	252
1878-79 ..	..	..	1	588	..	..	1	145	2	337	3	402	..	..	..	..	59	2,508	4	222
1879-80 ..	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	81	2	91	3	70	4	286	5	803	59	2,906	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	61	2	103	3	70	4	305	5	970	57	2,818	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	1	10	..	..	1	60	2	92	3	62	4	319	4	952	57	3,064	..	..
	FIGURES FOR GIRLS.																			
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	15	464
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	16	513
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	5	186	11	375
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	6	194	12	363
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	5	181	11	339

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.														
		Men.					Women.					Children.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Gujranwala ..	1st	4,538	4,166	4,241	4,949	4,463	2,351	2,897	2,984	2,613	2,872	1,638	2,453	2,508	2,143	2,498
Ramnagar ..	3rd	..	..	..	..	3,587	..	..	..	..	1,206	..	..	..	..	1,286
Akalgarh ..	3rd	3,017	3,022	3,006	2,525	..	1,263	1,289	1,073	825	..	915	898	1,123	1,001	..
Wazirabad ..	2nd	6,370	5,954	3,785	4,624	4,783	2,265	2,200	3,581	2,187	1,848	1,358	1,350	927	414	1,315
Hafizabad ..	3rd	2,216	2,566	2,411	2,572	2,862	875	947	1,011	1,065	1,031	875	695	831	934	962
Jhubbur ..	3rd	..	..	..	..	2,024	..	..	..	..	678	..	..	..	..	599
Shekhupura ..	3rd	..	1,674	1,821	1,396	..	..	689	559	434	..	..	224	151	361	..
Pindi Bhatian,	3rd	..	..	..	787	2,064	..	..	..	321	699	..	..	..	151	441
Total ..	..	16,141	17,382	15,264	16,853	19,786	6,754	8,022	9,008	7,445	8,335	4,816	5,617	5,540	5,004	7,101

Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Total Patients.					In-door Patients.					Expenditure in Rupees.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Gujranwala ..	1st	8,527	9,516	9,733	9,705	9,887	227	284	294	246	214	1,621	2,028	3,120	2,447	2,225
Ramnagar ..	3rd	..	..	..	..	6,079	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	1,118
Akalgarh ..	3rd	5,195	5,206	5,202	4,351	..	47	51	40	41	..	942	993	942	1,058	..
Wazirabad ..	2nd	10,023	9,504	8,293	7,225	7,946	137	137	126	80	81	950	1,087	1,289	1,558	1,012
Hafizabad ..	3rd	3,966	4,208	4,253	4,571	4,855	..	..	..	..	38	880	917	962	974	974
Jhubbur ..	3rd	..	..	..	..	3,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	702
Shekhupura ..	3rd	..	2,587	2,381	2,191	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	586	450	659	..
Pindi Bhatian	3rd	..	..	..	1,259	3,204	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	423	868
Total ..	..	27,711	31,021	29,812	29,302	35,222	411	472	461	367	376	4,393	5,661	6,748	7,019	7,489

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Number of Civil Suits concerning				Value in rupees of Suits concerning *			Number of Revenue cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	Land. *	Other matters. *	Total. *	
1878	8,476	68	653	9,197	29,145	4,11,060	4,40,205	7,131
1879	8,529	97	750	9,376	31,673	6,01,351	6,33,024	7,130
1880	8,849	133	834	9,816	42,765	3,84,247	4,27,012	7,066
1881	8,740	136	854	9,730	89,462	4,81,778	5,71,240	6,697
1882	9,315	174	973	10,462	50,699	4,59,949	5,10,648	6,846

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	DETAILS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	7,462	6,772	8,073	5,513	5,831
	Discharged	3,467	3,551	4,287	2,042	2,484
	Acquitted	650	660	914	618	564
	Convicted	3,350	2,549	3,678	2,854	2,679
	Committed or referred	3	10	17	42	57
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular)	..	..	..	1,190	1,264
	" (summary)	..	..	..	126	97
	Warrant cases (regular)	..	..	..	1,457	1,136
	" (summary)	..	..	..	..	..
	Total cases disposed of	3,732	3,293	4,252	2,773	2,494
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	1	*1	..	1	4
	Transportation for life	1	5	3	2	1
	" for a term	..	..	..	..	1
	Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..
	Fine under Rs. 10	1,378	1,561	1,713	1,358	1,777
	" 10 to 50 rupees	288	332	340	193	286
	" 50 to 100 "	20	10	16	16	32
	" 100 to 500 "	7	6	6	1	9
	" 500 to 1,000 "	..	..	..	..	..
	Over 1,000 rupees	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	271	209	214	259	324
	" 6 months to 2 years	425	481	439	211	181
	" over 2 years	30	30	24	21	20
	Whipping	157	117	117	79	45
	Find sureties of the peace	..	4	8	6	4
	Recognisance to keep the peace	73	64	36	61	37
	Give sureties for good behaviour	1,264	295	1,334	969	812

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	Number of cases inquired into.					Number of persons arrested or summoned.					Number of persons convicted.				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	1	2	1	3	7	7	24	16	24	3	7	22	16	19
Murder and attempts to murder	4	2	8	6	3	7	2	7	7	6	6	2	5	8	4
Total serious offences against the person	44	36	40	47	52	50	58	44	63	68	29	48	30	38	46
Abduction of married women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property	214	280	265	229	228	157	217	222	166	112	128	183	182	135	72
Total minor offences against the person	16	14	22	17	22	22	23	32	52	46	15	12	29	41	25
Cattle theft	142	184	251	211	161	198	177	262	258	141	170	157	225	217	105
Total minor offences against property	560	619	657	591	514	594	696	766	647	519	486	580	594	536	339
Total cognizable offences	848	955	992	801	827	889	1,011	1,095	953	782	669	838	862	771	558
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	3	..	..	1	3	18	..	..	8	19	18	..	..	6	13
Offences relating to marriage	7	2	3	9	5	8	3	7	16	6	4	1	2	5	5
Total non-cognizable offences	109	86	117	104	101	179	122	196	181	161	128	89	160	118	113
GRAND TOTAL of offences	943	1,041	1,169	995	928	1,016	1,133	1,291	1,134	943	797	927	1,022	889	671

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

GÚJRÁNWÁLA DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

"ARYA PRESS," LAHORE.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	DETAILS.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religions.	All religions	180,924	110,043	133,442	139,314	19,289	33,430
	Hindus	38,600	20,855	26,619	29,055	4,299	8,394
	Sikhs	11,401	5,126	8,485	8,047	1,308	1,792
	Jains	161	116	122	114	33	31
	Buddhists	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musalmans	130,699	84,401	98,173	102,563	18,594	28,216
	Christians	63	45	43	85	5	3
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages	5,423	3,885	4,000	4,935	577	1,180
	0—10	9,976	9,893	23	106	1	1
	10—15	9,330	7,464	660	2,508	10	27
	15—20	7,141	2,331	2,802	7,584	56	135
	20—25	4,451	348	5,857	9,385	192	267
	25—30	2,600	102	7,104	9,464	296	434
	30—40	1,422	56	8,082	8,954	495	989
	40—50	1,084	43	7,911	7,502	1,005	2,448
	50—60	926	42	7,306	5,677	1,768	4,281
	Over 60	819	51	5,858	2,642	3,822	7,507

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1877 ..	..	..	..	7,238	6,008	13,246	2	66	9,552
1878 ..	..	..	..	10,081	8,625	18,666	2	1,558	13,128
1879 ..	..	..	..	10,299	8,513	18,812	480	2,137	12,179
1880 ..	11,435	9,619	21,054	8,050	6,805	14,855	1	64	10,718
1881 ..	12,904	11,069	24,063	7,589	6,585	14,174	261	30	96,51

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII, and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XIA, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	1,712	1,219	2,344	1,202	1,406	7,883
February ..	1,087	1,036	1,977	942	1,172	6,214
March ..	1,018	938	1,606	902	860	5,324
April ..	806	1,079	1,189	816	777	4,667
May ..	1,216	1,885	1,681	1,065	1,018	6,865
June ..	1,231	1,416	1,408	1,274	1,013	6,542
July ..	1,032	1,088	1,296	1,133	968	5,412
August ..	848	949	1,183	1,477	1,110	5,517
September ..	861	1,365	1,190	1,567	1,587	6,320
October ..	983	2,519	1,309	1,497	1,601	8,[illegible]
November ..	1,126	2,353	1,668	1,485	1,530	[illegible]
December ..	1,332	2,310	1,511	1,545	1,257	7,994
Total ..	13,246	18,666	18,512	14,855	14,174	79,[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XIB, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	1,373	795	1,508	914	977	5,567
February ..	811	651	1,266	647	849	4,224
March ..	706	611	905	620	608	3,445
April ..	573	701	638	556	501	2,969
May ..	861	1,258	897	753	688	4,457
June ..	939	878	795	908	652	4,172
July ..	811	607	656	771	575	3,420
August ..	617	483	677	1,047	628	3,452
September ..	536	990	820	1,169	848	4,363
October ..	655	2,143	1,462	1,163	1,221	6,644
November ..	770	2,334	1,364	1,071	1,139	6,678
December ..	900	1,677	1,191	1,099	970	5,837
TOTAL ..	9,552	13,128	12,179	10,718	9,651	55,228

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions { Total ..	184	83	1,930	1,620	303	166	51	21
All religions { Villages ..	164	60	1,697	1,418	264	138	39	20
Hindus ..	40	18	429	364	61	32	9	4
Sikhs ..	11	2	114	59	14	1	..	..
Musalmans ..	133	63	1,387	1,197	228	133	42	17

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions { Total ..	7,277	16,974	295	180	Musalmans ..	3,078	3,940	226	121
All religions { Villages ..	4,489	10,935	155	92	Christians ..	22	70	16	16
Hindus ..	3,574	11,001	27	25	Tahsil Gujranwala ..	3,451	7,784	210	106
Sikhs ..	568	1,847	26	18	" Wazirabad ..	2,528	5,310	59	67
Jains ..	35	116	..	..	" Hafizabad ..	1,298	3,880	26	13
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..					

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.						
	Irrigated.										
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unappropriated culturable waste, the property of Government.
1868-69 ..	..	327,832	88,612	416,444	..	896,589	326,647	1,223,236	1,639,680	588,040	149,046
1873-74 ..	..	389,443	164,039	553,482	387,755	402,448	296,538	1,086,741	1,640,223	598,084	152,632
1878-79 ..	..	387,966	223,916	611,882	379,844	317,613	346,356	1,043,813	1,655,695	630,971	154,527
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Tahsil Gujranwala	..	165,810	98,614	264,424	25,215	52,472	150,520	228,207	492,631	257,221	[illegible]
" Wazirabad	..	101,704	45,000	146,704	24,500	47,908	72,246	144,654	291,358	183,505	1,07[illegible]
" Hafizabad	..	120,452	80,302	200,754	330,129	217,233	123,590	670,952	871,706	188,165	[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Place	Gujranwala	Ghakkhar	Wazirabad	Kalaske	Saroke	Ramnagar	Akalgarh	Vanike	Jalalpur	Kila Didar Singh	Nokhar	Baddoke	Hafizabad	Matteke	Pindi Bhattian	Sukheke	Marh	Khangah Dogran	Mananwala	Chuharkana	Shekhupura	Jhabbar	Naushehra	Majju chak	Sahdoke	Kamoke	Eminabad	Nangal Dunna Singh
Gujranwala, *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m*																												
Ghakkhar, *d, e, f, i, k, l*	11																											
Wazirabad, *b, c, d, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, m*	21	10																										
Kalaske, *i*	11	9	15																									
Saroke, *m*	19	17	10	8																								
Ramnagar, *d, e, g, m*	27	24	22	15	12																							
Akalgarh, *c, e, h, l, m*	24	21	22	12	13	5																						
Vanike, *d, i, l*	37	36	36	27	27	14	15																					
Jalalpur, *d, i*	48	52	52	43	42	30	31	16																				
Kila Didar Singh, *c, e, l, m*	10	19	25	10	18	19	15	28	38																			
Nokhar, *m*	15	20	26	11	19	18	13	23	33	5																		
Baddoke, *e, m*	18	22	28	13	20	15	10	25	31	8	3																	
Hafizabad, *b, c, e, g, i, l*	30	37	38	26	29	21	16	12	18	20	15	13																
Matteke, *m*	45	50	53	41	44	32	31	18	10	35	30	28	15															
Pindi Bhattian, *c, e, g, i, l*	57	62	65	53	55	43	44	29	13	47	42	30	27	12														
Sukheke, *d, i*	48	53	56	44	47	39	34	26	15	38	33	31	18	9	12													
Marh, *m*	55	61	63	51	54	46	41	33	22	45	40	38	25	16	12	7												
Khangah Dogran, *c, e, i, l*	42	58	59	44	47	39	34	30	24	38	33	31	18	18	21	9	12											
Mananwala, *d, m*	51	62	69	54	62	57	52	48	42	48	43	46	36	36	34	27	22	18										
Chuharkana, *d, i*	37	48	55	49	48	44	39	35	36	34	29	32	23	30	33	21	24	12	14									
Shekhupura, *c, e, i, l, m*	32	43	53	39	47	47	42	43	48	34	29	32	31	42	45	33	36	24	21	12								
Jhabbar, *g, i*	30	41	48	33	41	39	34	30	36	27	22	25	18	42	35	23	26	14	25	11	13							
Naushehra, *d, l, m*	19	30	36	21	29	29	24	32	38	16	11	14	20	35	44	32	35	23	32	18	18	11						
Majju chak, *m*	17	28	38	30	36	37	32	40	46	20	19	22	28	43	51	39	42	30	37	23	15	15	8					
Sahdoke, *d, i*	17	28	38	28	36	40	30	40	57	21	26	29	37	52	59	47	50	38	43	34	22	24	17	9				
Kamoke, *c, d, e, f, i, k, l*	12	23	33	23	31	38	31	47	53	16	21	22	35	50	65	47	51	38	46	32	27	24	15	9	3			
Eminabad, *d, e, m*	8	19	29	19	27	35	32	45	56	18	23	26	38	53	65	52	56	43	51	37	29	29	20	14	8	7		
Nangal Dunna Singh, *d, i, l*	19	30	40	31	39	46	42	58	64	29	32	35	46	61	68	56	59	49	52	41	31	33	26	18	11	19	11	
Botala	12	15	21	6	14	17	12	24	38	4	5	7	20	35	47	38	45	38	49	35	35	28	17	24	23	15	21	32

a Zila.
b Tahsil.
c Thana.
d Police Out Post.
e Post Office.
f Railway Station.
g Dispensaries.
h Rest Houses.
i Sarais.
j Dak Bungalows.
k Supply Houses.
l Cattle Pounds.
m Police Bungalows.